B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 178— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
5th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,902
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
30th July	BARJORA..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 8-45 A.M.
1st August..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi.
6th August..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	21st July	31st July.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komiyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru	G. Fujitaj	6777	30th July	9th Aug.
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7750	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
*AlpsMaru	Y. Takata	7790	5th Aug	8th Sept.
*Celeber Maru	..	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honalulu Maru	..	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22159.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	Fl.60,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,555,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus;
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over
THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.

Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Chief Agent for Gujarat & Kathiawar.
Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad.

PANDIT K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /5
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
'Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments; Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers

Price List on Application.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by European House, MILL STORES SALESMAN. State experience and salary required to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10875

WANTED—AN energetic and efficient BRAHMAN, B.Sc. to teach Chemistry and Physics in Prajnapathashala. Apply immediately to R. D. DESAI, Headmaster, Prajnapathashala, Wai (Satara).
A R10879

WANTED A Gujrati Hindoo CORRESPONDENT. Strong in English, need only apply with stating salary and qualification to Mr. KALLIANDAS SODHA, Damodar Building Princess Street.
A R10848

WANTED—WHOLESALE IMPORTERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS, and CANVASSERS on commission to sell our most saleable Nutcrackers on cash or credit (30 days sight bill). Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, CHHATBAR COY., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10823

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One Military Light Weight CHASER, excellent steeple chaser Hurdle Jumper champion, Height 16/2 or 3 hands. Good galloper, fast walker, preferable male, otherwise female. Apply Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10880

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.

BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE

(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.,
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ORIGINAL PLATT BROTHERS' single and double ROLLER GINS and OPENERS accessories MACHINERY and STORES SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, opposite Hongkong Bank.
K R10882

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35 CAWNPORE.
N R10878

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of the Public that on and from the 16th August, 1924, the Claims and Refund Sections of Traffic Superintendent's Office of the B. B. and C. I. RY., Ajmer, will be transferred to the General Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate, Bombay. All communications in respect to claims and Refunds intended for the Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer, should from 1st August, 1924 be addressed to the offices of GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Bombay.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th July, 1924. C20221

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply uniforms to the forest staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1925. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Sealed tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 2nd August, 1924, and will be opened at noon on the 4th August, by:

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Bombay Presidency, Poona.
Central Offices.
Poona. 12th July, 1924. 20147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VITORIA TERMINUS AND POONA FOR THE POONA RACES.

FOR the Race Meetings on 2nd, 9th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th August, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 20th 24th and 27th September and on 4th, 7th and 11th October, 1924, separate 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class trains will run to the following timings:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

		Third Class H.M.	Second Class H.M.	First Class H.M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	8 30	9 30	10 0
Poona	Arr.	13 0	13 40	14 10

POONA TO BOMBAY.

		First Class H.M.	Second Class H.M.	Third Class H.M.
Poona	Dep.	19 35	20 0	20 25
Dadar	Arr.	23 32	23 53	0 18
	Dep.	23 34	23 55	0 20
Byculla	Arr.	23 39	24 0	0 25
	Dep.	23 41	0 2	0 27
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	23 53	0 14	0 39

I. W. STOKES,
Ag: Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th July, 1924. C20290

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND OF THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any creditor or shareholder, who may be unable to be personally present at the joint Meeting convened for the 13th August, 1924, and who desires to vote by proxy on any Resolutions which may be submitted at such Meeting can procure a form of Proxy either from the Liquidators or from any of the following branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

Abbottabad	Lahore
Agra	Lucknow
Ajmer	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Meerut
Amballa	Multan
Amritsar	Murree
Bareilly	Mussoorie
Bhopal (Bhopal State)	Naini Tal
Benares	Nowshera
Bombay	Peshawar, Cantts.
Cawnpore	Peshawar City
Dalhousie	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Sialkote
Gwalior	Simla
Jullundur	Sukkur (Sind)
Karachi	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Kasauli	Ujjain, Gwalior State.

Full instructions as to the completion, stamping and lodging of Proxies are printed on the respective forms.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 21st July, 1924. C20275

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.

A BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED at Kothari Building, Tamba Kata Pydhoni, Mandvi, on 31st July, 1924.

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph. D.
Chairman and Managing Director.
C20281.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1924.
2nd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd To confirm the appointment of Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau and Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau as Directors of the Company.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1924. 20156

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August 1924, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1924.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

Attention is particularly invited to the time of the Twelfth Ordinary General meeting i.e., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on August 5th, 1924, and not 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) as published in error in our issue of the 15th instant. 20155.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that four Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, now standing in the names of Framroz Hormusji Mody and his wife Tehmina or either of them by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) TEHMINA FRAMROZ MODY.
(Sd.) FRAMROZ HORMUSJI MODY.
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned.
C. PUSEY GAY,
Ag. Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan.	Value Rs.	
12,126	1912	500	Originally standing in the names of Framji Hormusji Mody.
402-403	1914/60	1,000	Bank of Bombay.
7,586	1914/60	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.

10885

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD,

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company, will be CLOSED from 30th July, to 7th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1924. C20283

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARI & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20282

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st day of August, 1924, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorney (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1924.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
C20285

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 16th day of Augnst, 1924, at the Office of the Company in Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, to enable the Creditors to determine whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by the Company.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1924.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
C20284

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD., AND REDUCED.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD., and Reduced ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th day of February, 1924, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. one crore to Rs. 15 lakhs is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 8th day of August, 1924.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Bank of Morvi Ltd., and reduced.
C20241

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT DE LIMA STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. BURJORJI FRAMJI CONTRACTOR.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritence, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the De Lima Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 494 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. C/16245 and 16246, New Survey Nos. 1E 1F 1G 1H/3597 and 3A 3B/3597 and 4A 4B/3597, Cadestral No. 64 (part) and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 5108-9-10 and Street Nos. 13-14, 24-26 and 28, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by De Lima Street, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor, and on or towards the South by a passage.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1924.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20286

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHMICHAND VASTACHAND VORA, a Merchant, late of Patan, Hindu Jain Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

MOHANLAL CHUNILAL, the duly constituted attorney of Ratanchand Lallubhai, of Bombay, Hindu Jain Inhabitant, a Pearl Merchant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
C20289 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5399 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 29th day of November, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs.

LALA UDAI BHAN, of Sialkote, Hindu Inhabitant, his registered address with the Plaintiff Company being Sialkote. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs' claim from the Defendant the sum of Rs. 1,105-14-9 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th September, 1922 up to payment, the costs of this suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney or this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
C20288 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. BADHAM PILE & CO. LTD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS (LADIES AND GENTLEMEN), MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOOLLEN SILK AND SUPERIOR QUALITY PIECE GOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BOOTS AND SHOES AND HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, TRAVELLING CASES, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, FRIDAY the 1st day of August and SATURDAY the 2nd of August 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction under instructions from the parties concerned at the Shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. Ltd., on Rampart Row opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores the entire Stock of the said Shop consisting of all Sorts of Superior Woollen, Silk and Cotton Piecegoods such as Cashmere, over coating, Serge, Sunproof checks, Coloured bread cloth Silk Suitings, English Silk, Silk shirtings, Viella Flannel, Fancy Zephyrs, Woollen and Silk undershirts, Socks, Stockings, Handkerchieves, Ties, Collars, Superior Rugs, Felt Hats, Embroideries, Ribbons, Laces, High class Boots and Shoes, Wrist Watches, Travelling Suit Cases, high class Perfumery, etc., etc. to be sold in lots convenient to buyers.

The Stock is on view

P. S.—Gent's Stuff will be sold on Thursday and Friday and that of Ladies on Saturday the 2nd day of August.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
8-10 Dean Lane, Near Hammam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of artistic designed, made-to-order household furniture, such as Jacobian pattern dining table, sideboard and dumb-waiters, Chesterfield suites, hand organ, cabinets, side board, Chubb's and Godrej's safes, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., TO-MORROW, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our Show Rooms, Nos. 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hammum Strtet, Fort, Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

Auction sale of the latest type of handsome designed mahoganised teak and blackwood furniture by Robert Benjamin and others, consisting of very fancy cabinets, wallnut, dining table, sideboards, and dinner waggons to match, Cashmere carved table, tapestry lined, Chesterfield suits, almyrahs, cupboards, ceiling fans, Singer sewing machine, glass, crockery, platedware, etc. on SUNDAY, the 3rd August 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Thoburn House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF THE LATE SETH NANABHAI MAHADEO, JEWELLER, ELECTRO-PLATER AND CURIOS MERCHANT, SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo, Administrator the estate of the late Seth Nanabhai Mahadeo, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will, on MONDAY, the 4th of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell, by Public Auction, the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments platedware, one big safe, furniture, etc., together with its goodwill of the Firm of the said late Seth Nanabhai situate at Medows Street, opposite the Paper Currency Office, in one lot or in lots convinient to buyers.

N.B.—Private offers received by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH OLD CARVED AND PLAIN, TEAK, BLACK AND ENGLISH OAKWOOD FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE AND BENJAMIN, CHAPPELS PIANO AND PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS ENGLISH CLOCK BY JAMES MACCABE ROYAL EXCHANGE IN DOME ON STAND, RICH DINNER AND TEASETS, WALL CLOCKS, SAFES, RICH GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ONE BUICK MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sorab Mansion, Hughes Road near Gamdevi, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will, on the above day and address, sell by Public Auction made to order marble top dining table arm and armless chairs, glass door crockery cupboards, fancy mirror back side board, English Clock by James MacCab, Royal Exchange, Sweet toned cottage Piano by Chappels, latest type Pianola with about 100 Rollers Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, English writing tables and Book cases, music stools and Cabinets, Silver show cases, mirror and panelled door almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of Drawers, fancy mirror back hat stands, meat safe,, rich glass crockery platedware, etc.

Also One Buick Motor Car in perfect running order.

Property will be on view 4 days before the sale and Catalogues will be published

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

94, Main Street Camp, Poona.
71, Frere Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

Gunmetal scrap, Iron cast scrap, Brass scrap, Lead scrap, Copper scrap, Horse ambulance, Copper cooking pots, Tubs washing 8 galls. Forks carving, Scales ration etc. etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer I/c Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th, July 1924, at 11 a. m. at Ordnance Depot (Kala Killa) behind Town Hall, Bombay.

Full amount will have to be paid by purchaser at the time the lot is knocked to his name and remove the lot as soon as sale over.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of an Immoveable Property, situate at 3rd Bhoriwada Street without the Fort advertised for sale on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1924, has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Suit No. 2990 of 1919.

Purshotam Naran vs. Gocuidas Naran.

Auction Sale of Property at Duncan Road advertised to take place to-day by order of the Receiver herein has been POSTPONED until further notice.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONS INTERESTED IN INDUSTRIES.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RIGHTS.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. Receiver in Suit No. 4557 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

Goodwill of the Mangrulkar Industries Company and rights, title and interest in the following inventions and patents.

(1) Patent Nos. 5223 of 1920, 9033 and 9306 of 1923. Improvements in the manufacture of grass matches (modification of Patent No. 226 of 1906 and 455 of 1907.)

(2) Patent No. 5224 of 1920 self-igniting cigars and cigarettes.

(3) Patent No. 6077 of 1920 Indigenous cigarette (bidi) manufacturing machine.

(4) Patent No. 8359 of 1922 seive for grass match.

(5) No. 9017 of 1923 Process of applying igniting heads of splints.

As India is importing every year matches worth crores of rupees and as there is a vast field for match industry those interested should not miss this opportunity.

Samples of matches and self-igniting bidees i.e. bidees igniting without the aid of matches will be obtainable three days before the auction.

Successful bidders to deposit 25 per cent. of their bids at the time of auction.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cadell Road, Mahim in the compound of E. D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye works, furniture, by Roberts and Desji Canji rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, 1 Belsize English make car No. 5714, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of J. Rankine Esq., Manager E D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye Works, and others. Catalogue will be published and the property on

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from mortgagees Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor A. M. Jiwanji, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Indian Timber and Saw Mills Co. opp. The Reay Road Tram Terminus and next to Mr. Chotani's Saw Mill Tank Bunder the following machinery:

5 Imperial 42" Saw bunch, 5 of 48" and 3 of 66" of the same maker, 2 of 48" and 2 of 66" of different maker 3 Defiance of 72" one of 60" by W. B. Haigh Grubarn and Co., one J. T. Williams Vertical Saw Mill, one Rasan and Co. Ld. Vertical Saw Mill, one Circular Saw Mill, one Chain Block, one overhead Crane one 260 H. P. Electric motor, 70, 84" long Saw Blades and ote Crab wineches shaftings, pullies, rails, trolies, tools, tables etc., etc.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and all the goods cleared away by Tuesday the 5th proximo.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay July 29, 1924.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONAFIDE SALE.
O.O.C.J.
Re: AWARD.
Virchand Chaganlal.
and
Ratilal Dayabhoy.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the above-named parties and M.C. Shah and Moolchand Namalal arbitrators, appointed Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address the following recious jewellery comprising:—

1 Pair diamond booty, 3 pairs pearl ravifuls diamond and emerald necklaces, 7 diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 diamond and emerald pendant, 1 pair diamond bangles, 5 diamond emerald and ruby marquis, 3 pearl necklaces, 3 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 single diamond rings, 5 pairs diamond bwangvas, 17 diamond emerald and ruby rings, 1 pearl and ruby necklace, 1 uks. loose diamonds, 1 uks. loose emeralds, 1 uks. loose rubys, 1 bundle loose earls, 5 pairs diamond, emerald and ruby earrings, 1 sets enail bangles, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Jewellery is on view.

Good opportunity to Bhatia, Parsee, Hindu and Khoja families to buy from this precious lot of jewellery.

Catalogues are ready.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 DIAMOND AND EMERALD RINGS AND ONE GOLD WRIST WATCH.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, below Morbi Bank on account and risk of Mr. Lalaji of Sweetmeat Merchant shop at the corner of Null Bazar, being a defaulting purchaser in auction sale of 3-7-24.

4 diamond and emerald rings.

1 Gold wrist watch.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "BERLIET" MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, below Morbi Bank by order of the concerned.

One "Berliet" motor car, 15-20 H.P. 7 seater, 20-25 miles per hour with new tyres hood and tools and spare tyre in working order No. 1756.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1924

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
The Beautiful
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

IN
"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"
'He was harsh, a drunkard, a gambler and a beast, yet his love causes a Society butterfly to become a real woman.'
PATHE GAZETTE
Double Edition
"FELIX IN LOVE"
See how Felix Spends his week of love.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMING! COMING!
Saturday August 2nd
JACK LONDON S FAMOUS DOG STORY
"THE CALL OF THE WILD"
GREAT AS A STORY!
GREATER AS A FILM!!
PATHE CINEMA

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The QUAINTS at 9-30 p. m,
in
"WANTED A SMILE."
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL I LOVED"
Featuring CHARLES RAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
"TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE THREE MUST-GET THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

MODESTY!
The word does not require explanation. You are well aware of foreign film stars and now come over at the

CINEMA MAJESTIC
and compare the ladies starring in
'PRITHVI-VALLABHA.'
Time and Prices as usual.
AN ASOKA PICTURE.

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
AT:—5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night
and Every Night during the Week
KOHINOOR'S Popular Film
'VATRASUR-VADHA'
or
INDRA
THE VICTORIOUS.
A Hindu Myth, showing how gods sometimes forget their duties and the Evil results that follow.
Daily 4 Shows at 5-30 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The monsoon continues generally active and heavy falls have occurred locally in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab excluding South-east and East Rajputana, Central India the Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Mergui three; Tavoy, Akyab, Bhamo and Myitkyina two; Bassein and Lashio one and a half; Maymyo one; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu five; Cox's Bazar four, Noakhali one and a half; Ranchi and Jhansi one; Dekra Dun and Rawalpindi one and a half; Lahore eight; Montgomery and Multan two; Gulmarg three; Fort Sandeman one; Kohat seven; Udaipur one; Mount Abu five; Deesa four; Ahmedabad five; Hoshangabad four; Saugor and Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi five and Jubbulpore and Raipur one.

Forecast:—Increase in South-west Bengal and decrease in the Punjab

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 28th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 28th July 1922	1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 31	23 50	57 45	49 44
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 30	25 45	52 83	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 27	21 81	53 83	53 65
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 15	25 99	57 55	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 27.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.603	in.
Temperature of Air ..	81.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.5	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	84%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1	"
Minimum " "	78.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W. WSW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	246	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.42	inches
Total fall during month ..	15.95	"
Do. do. year ..	23.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th July	0.10	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	July	h m	ft in	July	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	27	8 53	25 3	28	1 49	18 6
		20 3	24 4		14 42	21 3
Tu.	29	9 39	26 1	29	2 36	17 11
		20 59	24 9		15 29	20 8
W.	30	10 16	26 10	30	3 19	17 4
		21 47	25 3		16 15	20 0
Th.	31	10 50	27 6	31	4 0	16 9
	Aug	22 29	25 10	Aug.	16 52	19 4
F.	1	11 22	28 1	1	4 36	16 3
		23 9	26 3		17 27	18 9
Sat	2	11 52	28 5	26	5 15	15 11
		23 45	26 8		18 3	18 4
Sun	3	0 22	26 11	3	6 22	15 11
		12 54	28 7		19 7	17 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 1.30" of rain and Lahore 8.27." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the north of the province humidity is in excess. Temperature was lower than usual in the north and the east of the division.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.06" of rain, Cawnpore 0.16 and Allahabad 0.15." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 6.79" of rain, Mount Abu 4.80," Ajmer 0.45" and Jaipur 0.23." Skies are heavily clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 4.96" of rain, Deesa, 3.73," Neemuch 0.65," Surat 0.31," Veraval 0.11" and Indore 0.65." Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the aforesaid area and in Central India West and the minimum at Deesa only.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.12" of rain, Saugor 1.30," Hoshangabad 4.25," Khandwa 0.67," Akola 0.16," Nagpur 0.56," Chanda 0.80" and Raipur 0.92." Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.31" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.75," Marmagoa 0.51" and Karwar 1.11." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84.1deg. (normal) and a minimum temperature of 78.0deg. (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.75" of rain, Poona 0.35," Malegaon 0.10," Aurangabad 0.11" and Nizamabad 0.22." Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both as usual in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—Some heavy falls of rain are reported from the north Punjab, south Rajputana, north Gujarat and the west Central Provinces The monsoon has weakened in Sind, but continues generally active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Guzerat, east Rajputana, the east United Provinces and the north Punjab, and local in the west United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 0.14" and Calicut 0.74."

Daily Weather Telegram for the 27th July 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened materially in Burma, the Central Provinces and the east and north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, Sind, east Rajputana, Central India the Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein five; Rangoon, Toungoo one and a half; Kyaukpyu seven; Bassein, Diamond Island, Akyab, Maymyo two; Lashio one; Khulna, Midnapore two; Balasore one; Roorkee one; Mussooree three; Chakrata two; Simla one and a half; Ludhiana four; Fort, Sandeman, Udaipur one; Pachmarhi two and Pendra three

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.
Punjab—								
Multan			..	..				
Rawalpindi	1.30	7.18	9.06	—1.88				
Lahore	8.27	10.70	6.59	—4.11				
Hissar		2.78	5.04	—2.26				
Ambala		10.89	9.36	—0.93				
Delhi		4.09	9.87	—5.78				
United Provinces—								
Agra		5.73	10.55	—4.82				
Mainpuri		13.61	9.09	+4.52				
Jhansi	1.06	17.61	14.62	+3.19				
Cawnpore	0.16	26.45	13.04	13.41				
Allahabad	0.15	14.57	15.54	—0 97				
Sind—								
Jacobabad		0.04	1.04	—1.00				
Karachi		0.99	3.50	—2.51				
Rajputana—								
Ajmer	0.45	2.67	8.13	—5.46				
Jaipur	0.23	10.54	9.41	+1.13				
Kotah	6.79	20.71	11.33	+9 08				
Mount Abu ..	4.80	8.97	23.65	—4.68				
Kathiawar—								
Bhuj		?	7.82	?				
Dwarka								
Veraval	0.11	7.75	10.68	—2.93				
Rajkot	0.03	10.81	14.41	—3.60				
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.0	4.80	10.06	—5 26				
Gujarat—								
Surat	0.31	21.00	23.85	—2.85				
Ahmedabad	4.96	10.67	14.70	—4.03				
Deesa	3.73	8.03	10.25	—2.22				
Central India West—								
Neemuch	0.65	8.38	12.42	—4 04				
Indore	0.65	11.07	14.82	—3.75				
Central Provinces—								
Jubbulpore	1.12	32.03	23.12	+9.51				
Sangar	1.30	13.23	18.95	—5.72				
Hoshangabad ..	4.25	15.10	19.97	—4.87				
Khandwa	0.67	9.36	13.47	—4.11				
Akola	0.16	8.00	13.94	—5.94				
Amraoti	0 04	9.85	14.56	—4.71				
Nagpur	0.56	14.01	21.60	—7.59				
Chanda	0.80	15.54	22.58	—7.04				
Raipur	0.92	9.91	22.17	12.26				
Konkan—								
Bombay	0.31	23.50	41.21	17 71				
Ratnagiri	0.75	71.74	59.59	12.15				
Mormugao	0.51	73 27	58.27	15 10				
Karwar	1 11	?	72 25	?				
Bombay Deccan—								
Malegaon	0.10	4.75	8.77	—4.02				
Ahmednagar ..	0.02	5.00	8.29	—3.29				
Poona	0.35	4.64	11.15	—6.51				
Sholapur	0.01	3.89	8.65	—4.76				
Bijapur		0.72	5 36	—4.64				
Belgaum	0.75	31.10	22.79	+8.31				
Hyderabad—								
Aurangabad ..	0.11	7.82	11.36	—3.54				
Nizamabad (Indur)..	0.22	6.54	14.78	—8.24				
Hyderabad	0 08	10.16	10.52	—0.36				
Malabar—								
Mangalore	0.14	?	71.09	?				
Calicut	0.74	"	61.81	"				
Cochin								
Ceylon—								
Colombo								
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—								
Masulipatam ..	0.06	6.83	10.41	— 3.53				
Bellary		2.39	3.60	—1.21				
Cuddapah		4 32	6.43	—1.51				
Madras		9.08	5.40	+3.68				
Bangalore		8.53	6.59	+1.94				
Coimbatore		13.27	3.00	16.27				
Trichinopoly ..								
Negapatam								

RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 28

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th July, 1924.

Cotton	505	Bales
Wheat	14242	owts
Linseed	7652	"
Rape, etc	86	"
Gingellyseed	147	"
Poppyseed	82	"
Groundnuts	2119	"
Castorseed	1167	"
Rice	1374	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	11103	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	6317	"
Juwar	89	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajri	379	"
Coal	468	Tons

(Continued from column 6.)

cow hides, 10 bundles hides, 7 bundles cotton; 14 bundles goat skins 177 bundles Saji khar, 10 bundles Tobacco; 20 jottas Baithean, 6 bags Gum Myrah.

S S Filippo Artelli, Agents Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa:—50 cases Soap, 90 cases Vermouth, 68 cases brass wire, 63 cases cotton and woollen goods, 321 cases cotton goods, 42 cases colour 60 casks colour, 6 caske Wine 18 cases Liquor and Syrup; 10 cases Grape Juice, 50 cases Brandy, 42 cases Buttons, 14 cases cotton tissues, 250 case sEau de Vie, 50 cases Packfong discs; 15 cases silk cord, 161 cases cotton P goods, 40 cases condensed, milk 10 cases Artificial Silk 25 cases German Silver Vessels 20 cases Indigo; 2200 cases Tiles 1650 crates Tiles 179 barrels Tiles; 17856 pieces Tiles 100 barrels copper sulphate; 400 bags Almonds, 40 bales cotton yarn, 5 cases cotton yarn, 19 blocks Marble 91 slabs Marble.

From Naples:—2650 baskets Potatoes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
July 28.

S S Jalapalaka, Robert, Moulmein.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Soudan, Thornton, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
July 28.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Sumatra Maru, Saito, Kobe.
S S Hindoo, Raywell, Hull.
S S Royal Arrow, Wood, New York.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Soudan for China.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalapalaka, 3849 tons, Captain Robert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunninghem, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Company's China mail steamer Soudan, 4217 tons, Captain E Thornton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K. steamer Sumatra Maru, 4272 tons, Captain Saito, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3167 tons, Captain E Raywell, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.
(MONDAY, July 28.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Caledonia, 3430 Aden 26/7 M M & Co.
3 China 4161 London 8/8 M. M & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool 28/7, Graham and Co.
6 City of Cairo 5024 K'chi 4/8 K N and Co.
7 Manora, N.F. 2/28, M M & Co.
8 Margha, London, N F, M M & Co.
8 Karoa 3607, Durban, N.F. M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
12 Hindoo, 3186, K'chi, 29/7, J F and Co.
13 Silverash, 4315, Antwerp, 31/7, Graham and Co.
15 D P Benoit 4972 Mars 28/7 Graham and Co.
16 Rymeric, 3178, U S A N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Homestead, New York, 1/8, Volkart Bros.
2 Crostafels, 3078, Cal, 31/7, L Edwards Ltd
3 Barjora, 1,908, P Gulf, 30/7, M M and Co
7 Jalapalaka Rangoon, 6-8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandara 3190 N. F. N F, M M & Co.
9 Kandekere, 3650 Cal, 29/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
14 Barala, Busreh, 6-8, M M & Co.
15 Ahmedi, Busreh, N.F., 8 Hassam Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A F Artelli, 3781, K'chi, 31/7, L Triestino.
B City of Karachi, 3571, N.F., 31/7, K N and Co.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta 29/7, T M & Co
D & E Sumatra Maru, 4272 Kobe 27-7-24 O S Kaisha.
F Calcutta Maru, 3188, K'chi, 31/7, N Y Kaisha.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.
M Gharinda, 3212, NF, NF, M M & Co.
N Cl Murray, 3678, NF, NF, J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moolton due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 4th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canerbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macgillway (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Finlay Co.
Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wardenfels due about 2nd August, Agent Edward, Ltd.
Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent L Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 9th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.
Asia due about 3rt August, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streatkerk due about 9th August, Agent E E D Sassoon and Co.
Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
The Lam due about 5th August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 5th August, Agent V Bros.
City of Madrid due about 11th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Brisfol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.
Awa Maru due about 30th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.
Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.
July 28.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—107 bales clean cotton waste, T. Laximdas and Co.; 2002 cwt. myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros. 168 bales cot. ton waste, B Karsondas and Co.; 243 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.; 954 cwt. dill seed, J Dayall; 2282 cwt mathee seed, J. Dayall; 198 cwt Niger seed J Dayal; 1420 cwt gingilly Oil cake, M Somji; 53 bales wool raw B Shrivalab; 9 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 29 Sons Divi Divi seed, M Narayan Swamy Naidu and Sons; 25 bales wool P P, F F Campbell and Co.; 46 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 3987½ cwt. linseed oil cakes, A Bhanjee and Bros.; 1575 cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhanjee and Bros, 99 cwt linseed J Dayall.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—13 cwt dried beef casings, A Mahler and Co.; 14 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal, 4000 cwt Mowra seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Scindia for New York:—14 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co. Ld.; 1 bale cotton carpets and embroidery, The Deccan Store Co.

S S China for Marseilles—1 bale sheep skins tanned, A Baker and Co.

S S China for London:—200 cwt Fennel seed, A Durst 200 cwt Fenugreets A Durst, 200 cwt. coriander seed, A Durst; 100 cwt cummin seed, A Durst; 100 bales hemp F. P, F F Campbell and Co.; 8 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji B. Rahemanbhai and Co. 1 bales sheep skins tanned Haji B Rahemanbhai and Co. 21 bales cow hides tanned, Meyer Nissim; 5 bales kapok cotton, Mathuradas Bros.; 31 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 27 bundles Lamb skins, A Azizullahoff; 3 cwt foreign drugs, H A Aminoff; 15 bundles Fox skins, J. S. Narag and Sons; 23 bundles lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons; 12 bundles woollen carpets, J SNarag and Sons; 11 cwt dry ginger G N Kasam; 32 cwt turmeric, G N Kasam; 10 cwt gum Amonia, G N Kasam; 6 packages woollen carpets and rugs, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 100 bales cotton woollen cutting, cotton rope cutting, M Somji; 5 bales goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 705 lbs. Mica slabs, Lyon Lord and Co. Ltd.; 60 cwt. deer horns L Tharia and Sons; 1 case Lezard skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Elsa.

S S Homestead for New York:—70 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee; 19 bales woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 20 bales wool druggets, F. Buisser.

S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—61 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—8000 cwt. linseed oil cake, N V: Velmahomed.

S S Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 7000 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—1000 cwt. myrabollams Mathuradas Bros.; 50 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhai and Co.

S S Silverash for Antwerp—25 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.; 1087½ cwt Zinc Ash, Suja Prasad and Co. 110 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co. 2000 cwt linseed, E D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 75 bales hemp, D M. Doongaji.

S S Silverash for Ghent—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Salonica—20 bales cotton yarn, G Radhakisondas.

S S Pilsna for Venice—111 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Piraus—10 bales cotton yarn, G Radhakisondas.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe—33 bales cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 100 bales cotton row, Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co. Ltd. 700 bales cotton raw, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.; 120 cwt gum kathira, M H Dehdashti.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai—500 bales cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co Ld.; 300 bales cotton raw; Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.
July 28.

S S

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, July 9.

A fairly ample inquiry for piecegoods has been maintained since the American Bureau issued its second crop condition report last week, but the markets have been lethargic, and only a small business has actually been brought to book. A considerable portion of it, strangely enough, has been booked by Burnley manufacturers of printing lumps while the sheds have been idle through the holidays. The experience, however, has not been general, and there is no reason to doubt the reports current on 'Change that a large number of Burnley looms will be stopped for an additional week.

Quite a large potential business awaits negotiation on behalf of the India markets, all of which have contributed to the week's inquiry, with Calcutta leading the way. Private advices of the monsoon's progress are of a favourable character generally, and with a moderate improvement in buyers' limits a substantial business would be possible. Sellers who have quoted down to the last penny cannot on their own part go any farther towards narrowing differences. The lines under negotiation cover all the regular styles, but the demand is strongest for dhooties, printing cloths, and bleachers. China cloths have not received much attention, but there are offers about for sized shirtings which are only fractionally out of range, and transactions in finishing and dyeing cloths have been recorded for Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Buying for Egypt and the Near East has been largely confined to stock lines or early delivery lots, and only sorting-up weights have been booked for the Mediterranean outlets. Some useful bookings are reported on account of Germany and Switzerland in printing and dyeing styles to be shipped in the grey state. American demand for voiles, poplins, and sateens is renewed, but most of the offers are impracticable. These styles have also received a little support from home trade buyers.

With a hundred thousand looms stopped in the Burnley district the market for American yarns has been quieter, and spinners of ordinary counts of these have been unable to improve their position. A considerable degree of irregularity is observable, and it is significant fact that yesterday afternoon, when American futures of the active months had been lifted to about a farthing above the previous night's close, some spinners were ready to quote the same prices as they gave on the preceding day.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, July 9.

The market here has taken a decided turn for the better, and it looks as if it will continue. Though 8lb. cops have been sold at 3s., 3s. 1½d. is the scheduled price while transactions have been done at 3s. 2d. The demand for cloth continues to improve. Beef sheets are well to the fore, while there have been active requests for hessians. Most of these have come from the Plate, but the home trade is buying largely. The question of delivery is exercising the attention of most. In the raw material market new crop prices and the extent of the sowing are of chief importance. No definite computation of the acreage can be made yet, but the fact that it is likely to be a large one is rather perplexing manufacturers. Earlier in the week there was a tendency to buy, but this fell off later though quotations came down in price in several instances. Thus first mark actuals fell from £31 10s. to £31, and red SCC actuals had also a 10s. drop to £28 10s. Prices: First mark grades, June-July, £31; red SCC grades, £27 10s.; Danse 2, £30; Tossa 2, £32; mixed cuttings £13. New crop, first actuals, August-September £31; first groups, £30; lightnings, groups, £28. 10s. Jute yarn: 8lb. cops, 4.69 (3s. 1½d.), spools, 4.75 (3s 2d.); hessian cbias, 5 1⁹ (5½d.). Classed hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 4.17 (4 1-16d.) and 4.25 (4⅛d.); 9oz. 40in., 3.79 (3 38-48d.) and 3.88 (3 7-8d.); 8½oz. 40in., 3.58 (3 7-12d.); 8oz. 40in., 3.42 (3 5-12d.) and 3.46 (3 11-24d.); floorcloth, 9½oz. 76in., 7.75 (7¾d.).

COAL.

CARDIFF, July 8.

The Welsh steam coal market continues to display a very unsettled appearance. Business is of a moderate character, yet, if a few of the favoured collieries marketing best coals are expected, a very unsatisfactory situation is disclosed. Buyers maintain a cautious attitude and from day to day there is evident a state of uncertainty and a lack of confidence in the early future. Depreciation in reparation currencies reflects itself in a reduced demand from the continent, and with South America competition is keener and business more difficult to secure. Coaling stations are buying slowly on apprehensions of a fall in best coal prices. Best Admiralty large is irregular. Special brands are sustained on old bookings, and with no necessity to sell for a week or so, demand 29s. The full range is weaker with quotations 28s., and business possible forward near 28s. Second Admiralty large is easier, with 27s.—27s. 6d. the average quotation, and a few selling down to 26s. 3d. Dry coals are in limited request at 26s. 6d. bests, and down to 25s. ordinaries. Monmouthshire collieries hold modest engagements. Black Vein maintains steadiness at 27s; Western Valleys are uncertain at 26s.; Easterns are weak and abundant at 24s.—25s. 6. Small coals are slumpy and offering freely at weak prices. Best steams are 17s.—17s. 6d.; good bunkers 16s. 6d.—17s.; cargo brands are a drug at 15s. —16s.

Special coke is moderately active and steady at 52s. 6d.—57s. 6d. Ordinaries quiet and weak. Patent fuel shows no revival, and at 27s. 6d.—29s. 6d., supplies are ample.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 570.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 640.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 630.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 315.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.40.
London—Paris Frcs. 86.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.60.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/8
Bank Demand	1/5 3/8
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 5/8
Fos. Demand	(570)
American Dollars	315
Hongkong Dollars	169 1/2
Shanghai	
Japan	130
Singapore	164

Market Steady.

LONDON, July 26.

Rents 3 per cent	52 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 26.

Stockholm	16.52
Christiania	32.68
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	23.90
Belgium on 25/7/24	95.62 96.00
Athens	256.50

London 25th Cuban Sugar 18/3 July sellers.
London 26th Cuban Sugar 18 July sellers.

LONDON, July 26.

Exchange on London in Paris	86.25
Exchange on London in Italy	101.65

NEW YORK, July 26.

Demand Bills	4.40.00

EXCHANGE.
On London at Paris...Francs 86.25 Plus 15

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 26.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade 6 m/s.	4 3/4.
5 per cent. Rentes	24

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £48 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent £56 3/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 3/4.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 28

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/7/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/7/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/8⅛9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/7/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/6.

LONDON, July 26.

Bar gold ready s. 93-9.
Silver ready d. 34-10.
Silver forward d. 34-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady India bought to cover sales, undertone good.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 28.

Ready:—24—10—3

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p m
Sravan 24-10-6		24-9 0	24-9-0
Bhadrua 24-9 3		24-8-3	24-8-3

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan 0—5—0
Vaida
Bhadrua 0—10—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 28.

Ready:—81—1—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p m.
Sravan 81—5—9		81-4-0	81—4—0
Bhadrua 81—9—0		81-8-0	81—8—0

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan 0—15—0
Bhadrua 1—7 —0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 28.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 147 to 152 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on fresh buying on reports of high temperature and continued dry weather in Texas. The tone of the market is very strong and it looks as if prices may go still higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th as under:—

Absence of general rain in Texas, and no prospect over week-end, causing heavy buying."

In response to the substantial rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 538 i.e. Rs. 12½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. On moderate selling by Shroffs the prices touched Rs. 537½ Buying by brokers raised the values to Rs. 539. Around this level Bazar operators were sellers which caused the market to give way to Rs. 537. But the market again improved to Rs. 539½ on Shroffs and Bulls buying on Liverpool opening quotations being higher than expected, and closed at Rs. 539 at 1 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 539½ and closed steady at Rs. 538 on Shroffs selling their offerings being absorbed by Commission Houses.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 506½ and advanced to Rs. 507½ on general buying. Again touching Rs. 506 the market improved to Rs. 509 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 508½. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 450

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday. Exporters and local millwalas were almost doing nothing. About 700 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	538
Fully Good Bengal ..Dec/Jan.	450
Fine Oomra .. ..Dec./Jan.	508

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	567	552	537	522
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	—	620	610	600
M G. Mathia	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 28

Fully Good Broach April/May	540
„ „Bengal Dec./January	455
Fine Oomra „ Dec./Jan. ..	509
Good Southerns Aug/Sept. ..	61

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT,

Bombay, July 28.

New York Market, 26th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.88	Oct.	28.25+37		29.35	+1.47
26.95	Dec.			28.40	+1.45
26 90	Jan.			28.42	+1.52
27.15	Mar.			28.62	+1.47

Telegraphic market advices: Market very strong on replacing purchases. Continued dry weather in Texas.

October highest 29.46 (11-51 a.m.), lowest 28.25 (at the opening), range 121 points.

Liverpool Market, 26th July was closed.

Telegraphic market advices: 25-7-1924: Weekly rainfall:—New Orleans (La), Abilene (Tex), San Antonio (Tex), Shreveport (La) Little Rock (Ark), Atlanta (Georgia), El Paso (Tex), Amarillo (Tex), no rain to .5 inch. Memphis (Tenn), Chatanooga (Tenn), Raleigh (N. Car), Jacksonville (Florida), Montgomery (Ala) .5 to 1 inch. Oklahoma City, Augusta (Ga), Charleston (S. Car), Nashville (Tenn) one to 2 inches.

26-7-1924: (1) Our travelling man wires: "East Texas: finding crop in this section suffering from drought and high temperature and deteriorating. With soaking rains can make good crop. Showers would cause heavy shedding. North wind indicating clear and cooler. Crop will be very short if drought continues."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Scattered showers, but good general rains imperative Texas."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 26.

Cotton—

Day's Exports to Great Britain	4.000
October	29.35 plus 1.48
December	28.45 plus 1.50
January	28.42 plus 1.52
Spot Cotton at New York	35.00 — .25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	30.00 unchanged.
August	28.99 plus 1.49
October	28.49 — 1.49
Demand Bills	17 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	68 1/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, July 26.

Total in Sight	11,209,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	128,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply	269.000 Bales.
American Visible Supply	929.000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply	223.000 Bales.
Total Sales	20,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales	1,500 Bales.
East Indian Stock	111.000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded	3,200 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export	200 Bales.
East Indian Imports	3,000 Bales.
East Indian Speculation	2 300 Bales.
American Afloat	12 000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat	110.000 Bales.
Total Afloat	114,000 Bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, July 28.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

The rates are unchanged to-day.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 14 0
Wheat, Sept	8 11 9
Linseed, May	14 2 9
Linseed, Sept.	14 0 9
Groundnuts D/J	70 4 0
Gujarat Seed aso	86 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 J/A	17 4 0
Cotton Seed D/J ..	5 14 0

WHEAT.

London, July 26.

Strong—Good trade on higher American and dearer options

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 53/6 J/A Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ ibs. 55/- J/A Sellers.
Autraljan 57/- J/A Sellers.
Choice white Karachi 54/3 J/A Buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 53/3 J/A Buyers.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 54 July paid.
Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 55/3 Aug. paid and Buyers.
Cargo, New South Wales 56/3 loading paid and buyers.
Barley Karachi 38/6 J/A Paid.
Wheat Afloat to U.K. 2,705,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

Firm:—Rather more asked and little doing:—
Linseed La Plata Argentine July/Aug. sellers £20.
Cottonseed Bombay steady July/Aug. Paid £10 7/8.
Castorseed Bombay easier July/Aug. sellers £29 1/2.

METALS.

London, July 26.

English best Selected Copper	£66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£63
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8
Copper Best English Selected	£247

BRASS

Bombay, July 28.

Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3/4	64 8 0
Do. „ 1	62 0 0
Do „ 1 1/4	62 0 0
Do „ 1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. „ 1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. 2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 28.

Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	67 0 0
Copper „ 1/	67 0 0
Copper „ 1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper „ 1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper „ 2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	63 0 0
Panchteka Joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	62 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	65 0 0
Lead, Country	23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	62 0 0
„ „ „ 1	60 12 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to2	60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4	66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July, 28.

	per lb.	Rs a.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 9 9
„ .. .. ..No.	42 /2	1 13 6
„ .. .. ..No.	20	1 3 6
„ .. .. ..No.	32	1 7 3

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, July 28.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
3 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 58/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 1/5.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-40 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 28.

Market closed steady with small business The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1390xd, Contributory 352/8xd, India 79xd, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 84xd.

Chartered Bank £19 3/4.
Hongkong Bank £137
National Bank £44 3/4
Eastern Bank £6
P. and O. Banking Corporation £11 1/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 401/4 Bombay Cotton 469, Bombay Dyeing 657/8 Bradbury 470, Century 332/8, Cent. India 480, Colaba Land 170, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 222/8, Edw. Sassoon 170xd, Elphistone 30 Fazulbhoy 937/8, Finlay 540, F. Petit 1050, Globe 50, Gokak 96/4, Ind Bleaching 225xd, Ind. Malwa 352/8, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kastoorchand 145, Khatao 187/8, Kohincor 1025, Luxmi Cotton 4615xd, Madhavrao Scd. 37/8, Madhowji 235, Mathuradas 250, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 120xd Morarji 2475, New Great 282/8, New City 275 Pabani 301/4, Pearls, 511/4, Phoenix 417/8, Simplex 190, Standard 1400, Swan 790 Swadeshi 557/8, Tata Mill 157/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1695xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 162/8xd. Bombay Burma 300, Bombay Burma N. I. 67/8pr. Bt. Burma Pet C. Bombay Tramway 92/8 Bombay Steam 60 Bandi Cement 9/4xd Ratni Ord. 65, Ratni Defd. 190, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 39/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Iron Defd 47/8, Tata Hydro 715xd and Scindia Steam 6/4

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TESTING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE
DOUGALL Rd. BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 28

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	397-8		397-8
Bombay Cotton	460		460
Bombay Dyeing	657-8-56-4	57-8-656-4	57-8.656-4
Century	331-4-28 12-30	332-8	31-4-332-8
Nagpur	480	480	82-8-481-4
Colaba	166-4-68-12	70-168-12	170
Cresent ex-divi	215-20	222-8	223-12
Indore	351-4-50	51-4-352	352-8
Kohinoor	1055	..	1026
New Great	280-82-8	282-8	83-12-282-8
Pearl	501-4-2-8	7-8-506-4	812-510
Phoenix	440	45	447-10
Bharucha	150-185	105	10-105
Simplex	188-12-90	187-8	88-12 190
Swan ex-divi	790	..	790
Swadesh	550-48 12	52-8-58.12	62-8-557 8
Pabni	301-4	..	301-4
Fazal	917-8-30	932-8	35-937-8
Mathuradas	250	..	250
Tata Mill	155	..	157-8
Globe	47-8	..	47-8
Mysore	106-4	..	106-4
Madhavji	235-32-8	40-231-8	235
Finlay ex-divi	540		540
Gokak	96-4		96-4
Edward Sassoon	172-8		170
Meyer Sassoon	120		120
Alcock	162-8		65-162 8
Bombay Burma Old	300		300
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8		92-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	57-8		60
Bundi Cement	9-4		9-4
Central E. Mining	22-8		22-8
Indian Cement	43-12		44
Tata Steel Ordy.	15		15-4
Tata Steel Defd.	43-12-47-8		47-8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, 25th July 1924, 5 p.m.

The market to-day has shown an easier tendency all round. Ready prices have suffered a drop of 6 to 8 annas per cwt.; so also transhipment rates. Our Forward Market has eased by about 2d. per cwt.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 21 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 16 per cwt.
Java Shipment June Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. Manora Sh. 22 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. Nurjehan Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. Pasha Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment July Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment July-September Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment August-September Sh. 20/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment October-December Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar Shipment November-December Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H. Nominal.
Mauritious Sugar Shipment August or September Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H. Nominal.
Mauritious Sugar Shipment September or October Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
20/7½ Aug/Sept. Sellers.
20/7½ Oct/Dec. Sellers.
20/9 Jan/March. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:
20/9½ Oct/Dec. Sellers.
20/9½ Oct./Dec. Sellers. Karachi.
Tone:—Very steady.

RAPESEED.

London, July 26.

Firm:—
Toria July/Aug. sellers £20 1/4
Ferozepore Real Bold July/Aug. sellers £20 3/8.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 7/8 July/Aug. Value.
£21 5/8 Aug/Sept. Done.
Tone:—Firm and rather in favour of sellers.
Raw Linseed oil Naked Spot Net £ 39 7/8 July Buyers.
Raw Buyers, etc. £40 Sept/Dec. Buyers
Linseed Afloat 61,000 tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.
Bombay, July 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 3
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 9
Century (Bugle)	1 6 0
Pahelwan	1 5 3
Diamond Chula	1 5 3
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl per piece	..
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Pearl	..
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United „	7 12 0
Black Check —	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
E. D. Racteal	7 4 0
Gabrun No. 5124 —	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustani	12 10 0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 12.
Plantation First Latex Crepe August 12 1/4
Tone:— Firm.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, July 29.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, Lecture by Dr. Jivanji J. Modi on "A few Notes on Anquetil du Perron's own copy of his 'Zend-Avesta, Ouvrage de Zoroastre' recently discovered in Colombo" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 29 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 14m; Sunset 7h 16m.
July 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
July 31 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 7h 15m.
Aug 1 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
Aug. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 14m.

BOMBAY FELLOWSHIP.

The "Bombay Fellowship" will meet as usual to-day at 9-15 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, when Colonel T. Gore will give an address on "The Work of the Salvation Army in India."

THE PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the office of Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 6th prox.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

Owing to a general break down all South Indian Telegraph wires between Villupuram and Trichinopoly due to floods, telegraph communication with Colombo is cut off and telegrams for places in Southern India are subject to delay.

All south Indian Telegaph lines between Villupuram and Trichinopoly including one line to Colombo are now right.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL AND BOMBAY NAIRS.

A general meeting of the Bombay Nayar Samaj was held on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Nayar Samaj Hostel Hall, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. R. P. Padmanabha Menon B.A., LL.B. After disposing of the various items of routine nature, the meeting considered the following resolution:

"This Samaj resolve that, in view of the fact that the tenancy conditions of Malabar demand speedy redress ensuring permanent tenure and in the absence of any better remedy, the Bill introduced by Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair for the amelioration of the prevailing distress amongst the tenats—"Kanam Kudvan" and "Verumpattam" holders—be wholehcartedly—supported."

The resolution, being seconded duly by Mr. K P. Narayanan Nair, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with Mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Marseilles at 5-30 p.m on the 26th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 17th inst. arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 27th inst., and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 a.m. on Friday the 1st proximo.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' DEMAND.

The following resolution was passed by the Public Meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz held on Sunday the 27th instant at Viller Ville under the Presidentship of Mr. Saldhana:

This Public Meeting of the Citizens of Santa Cruz resolvse:

(1) That a Municipality be established for the area comprising Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri, Juhu, Varsova, Kolekalyan and some other villages with Ward Committees for important places;

(2) That under the circumstances would the people of Santa Cruz like to be merged in the Bandra Municipality; and

(3) That Messrs. J. K. Mehta, and G. B. Trivedi be authorised to appear before the Committee appointed by Government to voice our opinion on these lines.

MUSLIM REORGANISATION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) in Muzzaffarabad Hall (near Grant Road) at 9 p.m. (Standard Time). Mr. Mohamad Marmaduke Pickthall will preside.

The Mahomedans of all shades of opinion are specially invited to attend the meeting as the new programme of reorganisation adopted by the Central Khilafat Committee at its Delhi meeting will be explained.

Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Mr. Daood Upson will speak. The latter has recently returned from Persia and will also speak on what he had seen in that Muslim country.

"NEW LIQUOR SHOP ON LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reference an article which appeared in your issue of 17th June, 1924 entitled "New Liquor Shop on Lamington Road" you will no doubt be glad to learn that your correspondent's fears are unfounded.

Enquiry shows that the request for the Refreshment Room license has been refused.

—Yours etc.,

C.B.B. CLEE,
Ag: Director of Information.

July 28.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Sholapur, wires as follows:—The communication on D and M chord line was restored at 23/30 hours yesterday.

Berlin.—Herr Busoni, the pianist and composer, is dead.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MARRIED WOMAN.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and Common Jury.

Emperor V/s. Ganpat.

The accused was charged under Section 336 of the Indian Penal Code with the offence of kidnapping a married women Parvatibai by name.

Mr. Haveliwala, Bar-at-Law appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Rustom J. Mody, Bar-at-Law appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that one Parvatibai, the daughter of Gitabai was married 5 or 6 years ago. She was vaccinated when she was 12 months old as shown from the Vaccination certificate dated 4th September, 1908.

After the marriage she stayed with her brother at Jamnar in Poona District. A month prior to March 1923 she was brought to Bombay where she stayed with her mother Gitabai.

The accused was employed in the same factory where Gitabai and Parvatibai were working. In the month of March 1923, one Sitabai asked Gitabai to send Parvatibai to see her sister who was waiting outside. Accordingly Sitabai and Parvatibai went outside. There they met the accused and drove away in a victoria. Sitabai got out and the accused and Parvatibai drove away alone. They stayed in Bombay the same night and the next morning the accused took Parvatibai to Malvan to his parents where he passed her off as his wife. The accused then returned to Bombay and Parvatibai stayed at Malvan. In September, 1923, the accused went again to Malvan for about 4 days. After two months he brought back Parvatibai to Bombay and lived in a room hired by the accused at Dana Bunder. Shortly thereafter, Parvatibai was again taken to Malvan as there was a marriage in the family of the accused. While she was at Dhamapur the Police who had been in search of her in consequence of a complaint made by Gitabai on the very day of her disappearance, traced her and brought her to Bombay.

The defence of the accused was that the girl was not a person under 16 years of age, and that the husband of the girl was ill treating her and as a consequence the girl went away of her own accord with the accused. The accused denied having kidnapped the girl.

Witnesses were being examined in this case when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ashakally Mahomedally, an old offender with eight previous cuonvictions was charged by Inspector Kent with theft. It was alleged against the accused that he picked a purse containing Rs. 10 from the pocket of Jagadish Kumar Chhaganlal while the latter was boarding a tram car near Flora Fountain on Saturday afternoon. Some Parsis who were in the car raised an alarm and the culprit was arrested redhanded. The complainant identified his property and the thief was handed over to the police.

The aged, ailing father and the wife of the accused who were present in the Court petitioned the Magistrate for mercy on behalf of the accused pointing out that he was their only bread-earner and that without him they would be left helpless and alone.

On an assurance that the accused would in future take to honourable means of livelihood. His Worship gave the accused a warning and chance to improve his character and convicted and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, on Monday, Sergeant Macarthy of the Princess Street Police Station charged Hariprasad Bapuji Dave, bill collector and cashier under Mr. Osman Abdulla of Lohar Street, Bombay, with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 8,000. Sergeant Macarthy submitted that on the complaint of Osman Abdulla the Police started equiries which showed that the accused misapproprited the amount of his master. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded till the 4th proximo.

Before the same Magistrate Shankar Sheoram was put up on Monday on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 11½ tolas of gold valued at Rs. 1000/-. It was alleged that one Shelabhai Zenabhai entrusted gold to the accused for making ornaments but got back neither gold nor ornaments.

The accused was remanded till the 4th proximo.

CORONER'S COURT.

A DOCTOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Dr. Raghavendra Purushotam Bhat, M.B.B.S., (Madras), who died of poisoning by hydroceanic acid on Saturday night. Evidence showed that the deceased had lost his wife recently and had sent away his children to Mangalore and felt for their separation. On Saturday night he went to bed and a few hours later his brother, Mr. Ram Purushotam Bhat, heard him breathing heavily. He was unconscious. Artificial respiration was applied but proved unsuccessful. A bottle of hydroceanic acid was found lying on the bed.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WIRELESS OPERATOR COMMITS SUICIDE

On Monday, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of O. D. Canning, a European wireless operator, on S.S. "Versova" lying in Dry Dock.

Mr. D. F. Williams, Acting Superintendent, Mareoni Company, said the deceased was appointed by him on S.S. "Frangstein" last year and on S.S. "Versova" on the 16th May, 1924 which arrived in Bombay on the 26th instant. Witness spoke to him about his papers and noticed that he was inattentive. Deceased had been reading mail letters and the one dated the 16th instant was in the handwriting of the deceased. Witness heard about his death at about 11-30 a.m. on Sunday and saw his dead body on the floor of his cabin with a piece of string round his neck. The end of the string was attached to the ventilator. Deceased said nothing about any trouble on the 26th but about six weeks ago at his request, witness opened a cable addressed to him. He showed no signs of mental derangement and said nothing about his private affairs. His conduct during his service was splendid.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by his having hanged himself by the neck on the S.S. "Versova."

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Godubai (30) a Hindu woman, residing in a room at Mahalmxmi, was found dead in her room on Sunday afternoon. It appears her ornaments were pledged by her husband about a year ago and she asked him on Saturday to redeem them or threatened to take her life. Post mortem examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PARSI GIRL JAMMED BY MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of a Parsi girl named Bhicabai Kuverji who was killed in a motor car accident at Warden Road. The motor car was driven by Dr. Karaka and the girl was jammed between a pillar and the car near the Parsi Sanatorium.

It appeared that on Saturday evening the deceased was going with her sister and some girl friends along Warden Road when a motor car came from Bomanji Petit Road and turned into the Sanatorium compound. The deceased had a marble in her hand which fell down and she stopped to pick it up when the car came at a fast speed. The deceased stood against the wall on the right hand side of the entrance. The deceased's sister putting up her hands called upon the driver to stop but he took no notice of the signal and jammed the deceased against the wall. She was put in the same car and taken to the Parsi General Hospital but died subsequently.

Dr. Kaikhoshro Hormusji Daruwalla, Resident House Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital said at the time of the admission, the patient was conscious. Her right leg was totally crushed and immediate amputation was thought neccessary. After the operation, the patient's pulse increased. Her condition grew worse and she expired at 2-45 a.m. on Sunday. The cause of death was shock of operation as well as of the accident.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ASSAULT BY PATHAN WATCHMAN.

On Sunday morning, Hasanali Allaudin, a cart driver was assaulted with a stick and stabbed in the abdomen with a knife by Ghazikhan Nazirsha, a Pathan watchman in the employ of Tata Construction Co., at Parel. He was removed to J. J. Hospital and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate was sent for to record his dying deposition when his assailant Ghazikhan was also present. Enquiry showed that the assailant was engaged as a watchman to prevent cart drivers to trespass a plot of ground belonging to the Tata Construction Co. On Sunday morning Ghazikhan saw Hasanali trespassing the ground and he was brutally assaulted. Ghazikhan is in police custody.

ROBBED IN HER HOUSE.

Sonabai, a Parsi lady residing at Bolton's House, Queen's Road, reports to the Police, that at about 6-30 p.m. on Sunday she was alone in the house and walked from one room at the back to another room in front of the house and on entering the room, she was seized by a man, whom she described as a Hindustani or Punjabi about 6 feet tall, dark complexion, long face, age about 35 years. He was wearing khaki suit, black field service cap, white trousers and khaki web belt. He stuffed a white handkerchief into her mouth, knocked her down and tied her hands and feet. She was found in this condition by her cook Cowas Dinshaw a short time after. She then discovered that three Government currency notes of Rs. 100/- each and two notes of Rs. 50/- each (Rs. 400) were missing from a tin which was kept in a drawer of a cupboard.

KARNATAK CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGALKOT, July 19.

The Third Divisional Co-operative Conference came off at Bagalkot under the Presidentship of Mr. K. H. Ramayya, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore to-day. The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and fly shuttle loom weaving demonstration of improved type of towels and silk work arranged in connection with the Conference were opened in the morning by the President who gave an instructive address by pointing out the duty of the educated classes in helping the agriculturists and craftsmen with their active sympathy. He vividly depicted the condition of the people in rural areas and impressed upon the mind of the audience the different ways in which they could serve them.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the Co-operators described the condition of people in Bijapur District and the sister districts of the Karnataka. The President's Address dwelt on the various aspects of Co-operation which he reviewed and suggested further improvements. The President supplemented the Address with interesting anecdotes and pithy sayings.

Messrs. Nalavadi, Salimath, Phatarphekar, Paranipye also addressed the audience emphasising the importance of such institutions in ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists.

ASRAM FOR YOGIC PRACTICES

TOWARDS FOUNDATION AND AFTER.

The Organiser of Kaivalyadhama, Lonavla writes:—

As the organiser was being trained in advanced Yogic practices, he began to have experiences which were quite abnormal. Phenomena, physical and mental, that an average man is not able to induce, came slowly under his control. Naturally they excited curiosity in him as to whether these phenomena were purely physiological or purely psychological or whether they were psycho-physiological having their counterparts both in physiology and psychology. He saw Yogins and consulted Yogic literature. He talked to eminent medical men and read books on physiology and psychology. But he could not get any scientific explanation of his experiences. He found that with all the surprising progress that had been made by the modern sciences in general and physiology in particular, they had not anything to say on these phenomena. The Yogins knew nothing of the modern sciences. The organiser could, indeed, find some literature on these phenomena, published both in the east and the west; but as the writers had never tried any experiments and had freely indulged in speculation, their explanations were anything but scientific.

Though this search after ready-made scientific interpretation of Yogic facts brought disappointment to the organiser, it filled him with new hopes. He could realise by his studies of Yoga and modern sciences, that the later had come to a stage sufficiently advanced to tackle problems relating to the former and that if the laboratory methods were used in investigating the Yogic phenomena, the results would not only enrich such sciences as Physics, Biology, Physiology, Anatomy, Therapeutics etc., but also would make it possible, at least after centuries of labour, to reconstruct Philosophy in many of its aspects. The truths discovered in this research would scientifically explain the methods applied to spiritual and physical culture in Yoga and would render it possible to determine the relative worth of these methods and the methods obtaining in other cultures of a similar nature. The Yogic culture has also a therapeutical side which constitutes a system of Naturopathy. The scientific study of Yoga would not only give a scientific basis to this system but also would show how it compares with other systems working in the same field.

The organiser himself had peculiar advantages in directing research in Yogic physical culture and therapeutics. He had had the privilege of being a humble disciple of Prof. Manikrao, the far-famed physical culturist of India. The fatherly love with which the organiser was trained in physical culture by the saintly Professor had created in him an undying interest in this field of human activity. Virtues necessary for ably conducting an institute, such as the organiser proposed to found, were all pre-eminently present in Prof. Manikrao and had left a deep impression on his humble disciple. The very inspiration for research came through his example. As the Director of physical culture in the K. E. Society's institutions, the organiser had ample opportunity to study the problems not only of physical culture but also of therapeutics, especially of chronic diseases.

With this equipment the first experiments were tried on the digestive tube. The Yogic exercises were studied under X-Ray, which threw light on a number of physiological facts hitherto unknown. The barometer was taken advantage of in explaining particular Yogic phenomena. The results were very gratifying and encouraging. This research was shown to Dr. Tagore, Dr. Bose and Dr. Nadgir (Bom.). They were all pleased with it and urged the organiser to carry on his work. Dr. Tagore informed, in writing, through Mr. C. F. Andrews, that the work was 'interesting and worth further investigation.' In a letter addressed to the organiser, Dr. Nadgir declared that 'the methods were scientifically sound' and 'the object was laudable.' Dr. Bose did not say anything in writing but orally expressed his satisfaction at the work done and repeatedly warned the organiser not to give up his research. Others, less known to the world, also were much pleased with the work and showed their sympathy.

THE SCHOOL OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE.

One of the activities that the As'rama will begin is to start a School of Spiritual culture. It will be called Yoga Vidyalaya. Only those students that shall have passed their entrance examination of a university will be admitted to this School. They will be maintained at the expense of the As'rama under certain conditions. Paying students will also be allowed to join this Yoga Vidyalaya, provided they undertake to obey the discipline of the As'rama. The complete course will extend over four years during which along with spiritual training they will receive instruction in such other subjects as would make them competent to render social service, in their after life, under the direction of the Institute.

As the students of the Yoga-Vidyalaya will be systematically and carefully trained in Yogic culture, psycho-physiological research will start as soon as they will have made a little progress. Research in Yogic therapeutics and physical culture will continue, but will be more actively conducted. In addition to the laboratories and laboratory-experts that the Institute may command, facilities for research work available in Bombay and Calcutta will also be taken advantage of.

Yogic culture is one of the richest legacies the ancient Indian Savants have left to the world. The noble spiritual elevation that is seen in India even in her present deplorable condition is mainly due to the influence of Yoga in one form or another. A revival of this culture is sure to raise her to her former position of glorious dignity. The As'rama is trying to bring Yoga in correlation with the present-day culture by attempting a scientific interpretation of its truths. It undertakes to train youths who will stand for whatever is best in the different cultures of the earth, ancient or modern. Under these circumstances, the organiser humbly begs to suggest that it is the duty of every individual, who cares for the progress and well-being of humanity to show his active sympathy to the As'rama and enable its workers to realise its noble ideals.

MR. SHAMDASANI AGAIN.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CENTRAL BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Frank Oliveira resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., had charged Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla (Managing Director), Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna (Chairman), Mr. H. C. Captain (Secretary), Mr. A. S. Balseker (Chief Accountant), and Mr. J. B. Pastakia (Accountant), of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., under Section 282 of the Indian Companies' Act with having on or about the 23rd of January, 1923, wilfully made statements, false in material particulars.

Mr. Shamdasani contended in regard to the value of the Tata Bank Building that it was valued at Rs. 45 lakhs, while it was stated later by the Managing Director that it was handed over for Rs. 30 lakhs. Likewise he referred to depreciation in the Central Bank Building at Hornby Road. He also contended that the statement in regard to the number of shares subscribed was not correct.

Further hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

The opening ceremony of the New Education Society's High School was performed at Amraoti on Sunday under the presidency of Sir Moropant Joshi who had specially come for the occasion.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

COUNCIL OF STATE NOT WANTED.

MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS' LECTURE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 25.

The spacious Lecture Hall of the Samaldas College was packed to its utmost capacity on the 24th instant with the students and the public of Bhavnagar including the Councillors of the State and heads of Departments when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas gave a discourse on "The Central Legislature during the current year." Principal T. K. Shahani proposed Sir Prabhashankar Pattani to the chair. The Hon. Member lectured for over two hours during which he thrashed out in detail various phases of the Legislative machinery, the working of the Parties and their canvassing tactics, the discussions on the Salt-Tax Bill and the Tariff Bill and paid a glowing tribute to the worth and mettle of the leaders of the type of Pandits Nehru and Malviya. The lecturer declared among other things, the utter futility of the Council of State as at present constituted and favoured its immediate extinction. The whole subject was made exceedingly lively by several illustrations of a personal nature, gathered from the movements of the leaders of the present day. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani while summing up his remarks on the lecture showed how Party system had been vitiated even in England after Gladstone's time. Formerly he said, the electors voted in deference to the deep convictions and patriotism of their leaders, but now it is the personal ambition or interest that was conspicuous behind the platform-speeches of an election campaign. Sir P. Pattani concluded by exhorting the students to the cultivation of those sterling virtues of sacrifice and determination coupled with an impartial study of politics which alone would evolve a genuine type of citizenship so necessary to the growth of Indian Nationalism. In giving a hearty vote of thanks, the Principal announced for the next day a lecture on "Protection versus Free Trade" by Hon. Mr. Lallubhai with Sir P. Pattani in the chair once again.

SHARIFF HUSSAIN'S PROPAGANDA.

SO-CALLED KHILAFAT COMMUNIQUES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 28.

To day's "Hamdam" publishes translations of two so-called Khilafat communiqués issued by Sharif Husain and referred to the letter of the Hedjaz correspondent of the "Hamdam" which was reproduced in the "Chronicle" of 20th instant. The first communiqué deals with the details of the constitution of a Religious Council alleged to be representative of all Muslim countries including India with the alleged object of holding its sessions in all parts of the world and trying to revive Muslim institutions and formulas and disseminating the true spirit of Islam. The Council declares its inability to advise on political and worldly affairs. The second communique is devoted to gross misrepresentation of the Turks and quoting stray sentences from Turkish newspapers tries to prove that the Turks are irreligious and un-Moslems. From an article meant perhaps to advise defaulting Turks to take to their religion. communique quotes a passage dealing with the evils which have cropped up among Muslims and especially the Turks and represent this passage as their confession and declaration. Moslems should be warned against this kind of dishonest and ugly propaganda.

HEAVY RAIN IN LAHORE.

STREETS AND LANES FLOODED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

Heavy rain is falling in Lahore since Sunday morning and continues to fall without break. The streets and lanes of the city have been flooded and several kuchha houses have fallen. The Monsoon has been active throughout the North, Central and East Punjab for the last three days and has given widespread rain fall in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Jullunder and Ludhiana. Lahore has registered about four inches of rain during the last twenty-four hours.

(Continued from column 6.)

tried hard to equalize but Kelly was too strong for them. A few minutes after Ford ran through and passed the ball to Abbott who again scored. Shortly afterwards, a good passing bout saw Abbott score the third goal. The Staff kept on playing vigorously, but their attempts were fruitless and before they could score a single goal the full-time whistle came.

Teams were:—

B. B. R. F. A.:—Lynn, Gabriel, C. Kelly, Rogers, James, Kelly, Ardagh, Ford, Abbott, Ridyard and Webber.

Staff:—Barnes, Williams, Thomson, Snow, Bradley, Brocks, Tuck, Thornback, Calvert and Smith.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. B. B. C. I. RLY.

The game between the Elphinstone C. C. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway resulted in a win by 3 wickets and 15 runs for the latter and not by 15 runs as reported in our Monday's issue: P. Vithal scored 43 and not zero. The scores were:—

Elphinstone C. C.:—Elchidana 11, Kambatta 10, Gandhy 13, Lilaowala 15, Elavia 4, Dubash 9, Nagporewalla 10, Contractor 8, Daruwalla 10, J. Dubash (not out) 1, Wadia 2, Extras 5, Total 89.

B. B. C. I. Rly:—Pardeshi 7, Lucas 16, B. Kapadia 20, P. Vithal 43, Swami 1, Mahale 10, Aziz 2, Godambe (not out) 3, Date, Harrison and Warden did not bat, Extras 2, Total (for 7 wickets) 104.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

INCESSANT RAIN PREVENTS PLAY

LONDON, July 28.

Lanchester.—It is raining for about 20 hours and as it is still pouring there will be no play in the Fourth Test match before lunch and probably none for day.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 28.

Manchester.—There was incessant rain during night and morning. All hopes of play to-day have been abandoned.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, July 27.

The fourth cricket test match began yesterday at Manchester. South Africa won the toss and batted first, scoring 116 runs for four wickets when rain stopped play for the day.—B. O. W.

NO CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, July 28.

Owing to incessant rain cricket was everywhere abandoned to-day.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES POSTPONED

LONDON, July 28.

Eastbourne.—Owing to incessant rain the Davis Cup doubles were postponed till to-morrow.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS.

LONDON, July 28.

Paris.—General national classification based on the results of all contests in the Olympic Games shows that the United States is first with 94 points, France second with 64. Sweden third with 44½ and Britain fourth with 41¼.—Reuter.

INDIAN ATHLETES AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 28.

With reference to the performance of the Indian Olympic Team at Paris, Dr. Noehren, Secretary, All-India Olympic Committee, Royapet House, Madras, has sent the following to the press:—

"A cablegram received from Paris signed by Mr. H. G. Buck, the official coach who accompanied the Indian Olympic Team to Paris, reads as follows:— "Teams performed creditably seventh broad. By a prearranged code, the word creditably should be taken to mean that each member of the team conducted himself in a way consistent with the highest ideals of sportsmanship. That an Indian athlete at this stage should succeed in capturing seventh place in the running long jump, in a group of athletes who represent the pick of the world's best, should be regarded as nothing less than sensational. Reuter's cables have already proclaimed the fact that the world's record for the long jump 24 ft. 11 3/4 inches was broken at the Paris Olympiad by the phenominal jump of 25ft. 3 1/2 inches.

Mr. Buck's cable unfortunately does not record the actual jump of Dalip Singh at Paris, but the people of India may rest assured that the very limited training enjoyed by Dalip Singh since the Delhi meet, has enabled him to exceed the comparatively insignificant jump made at Delhi by several feet at least. Surely it is not too much to hope that when the Indian athletes settle down to a course of relentless training under expert supervision, the next Olympiad may witness the smashing of a world's record by an Indian athlete.

GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, July 28.

The following are the probables for the Goodwood Stewards' Cup:—

Top Gallant (Elliott), Hamlet (Donoghue), Pendoland (McIachlan, senior), Cos (G. Smith), Rathduth (Smirke), Caravel (Frank Bullock), Jarvie (Gardner), Arausio (R. Jones), Compiler (Lister), Woodend (black), Pardarus (McIachlan junior), Weathervane (Richards), Robert Espagne (Walsh), Westmead (A. Burns), Perhaps So (Weston), Guardsman (blank), Goldanbud (K. Robertson), Merryvale (Dick), Morestel (Duckinhield) and Zoza (blank).—Reuter.

CHANGES IN PROBABLES

LONDON, July 28.

The following changes are announced in the Stewards' Cup Probables:

Guardsman (Orme) and Zoza (Sirett).

Add Drake (R. Jones) and omit Arausio and Woodend scratched.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

B. B. R. F. A. BEAT STAFF

The B. B., R. F. A. scored a three-goal victory over the Staff on Monday evening. When the play started the Staff began with nine players on the field. One turned up after 15 minutes. The game was even and Ardagh, Ford and Abbott missed many a good opportunity for scoring. The half-time whistle found no scoring on either side and the game was of a scrappy nature.

On resumption the play became more lively and exciting and both sides tried hard to score. Midway through the second half Abbott rushed and found the net, off a shot from Ford which the Staff goalie had stopped. Staff

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1924.

MR. SASTRI'S LAMENT.

Poor Mr. Sastri! His latest "mission" to England, which he undertook in partnership with Mrs. Besant, has proved a complete failure. The stout Labour stick on which he was leaning with so much confidence has proved a broken reed. He laments in the "Manchester Guardian" that though he and his fellow-deputationists encountered a good deal of pro-Indian feeling in the country, not even the Labour Government thinks it worth while to risk a fall for India's sake. Mr. Sastri has been acclaimed in the highest "Imperial" political quarters as a wise and far-sighted statesman. But did it require a journey to England—and that not for the first time—for Mr. Sastri to realise that the Labour Government, however sympathetically inclined towards India, would not risk its own existence on the issue of Indian reforms? Even a child in politics would have told Mr. Sastri that until the Indian political reformers present a united front no British Government, not even a Labour one, will listen to any demands which any single party may put forward on behalf of India.

Mr. Sastri, Mrs. Besant and their colleagues knew very well that not only have they not the nation behind them, but they do not even represent a large minority of the nation. Yet they attempted to hoodwink the British nation and the Labour Government into the belief that the "National Convention" was the most represenative organisation that had been evolved in India and that it had the support of all recognised political parties in the country, *including* the Swaraj Party, who believed in working through the existing constitution. Though this impudent claim was promptly repudiated by the leader of the Swaraj Party the repudiation was not brought to the notice of the British audiences whom the conventionists addressed, as prominently as it should have been. Lord Olivier and his colleagues of the Cabinet, however, could not be so easily gulled. They must have taken accurate measure of the representative capacity of Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Besant. No wonder that, beyond expressing verbal sympathy with the mission of the deputation, Lord Olivier showed no inclination to accede to the request of the latter to send out a Royal Commission to India. Both Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Besant, before they left the shores of India, were most hopeful of the despatch of the Commission and the latter in her usual prophetic style had even foretold the exact week in which the Commission was to arrive in India. It was to be the third week of October this year! But, alas! for the calculations of the Convention leader! Lord Olivier,—or is it Lord Reading?—has failed to oblige Mrs. Besant, prophetess though she is! The Convention clubs which she asked her followers to set up, with a view to pave the way for the Commission which she was to bring along with her to India, will now join the ranks of those other organisations of hers which are, with exemplary patience, awaiting the avent of a world-redeemer.

But, what of Mr. Sastri? Is he also going to amuse himself with these clubs and patiently await the advent of the Royal Commisssion whenever it may suit the convenience of the British Government to send one? A year ago, when he left England, sick at heart because of the gross betrayal of India by the Conservative Government, he vowed before the world that he would lead such an agitation in India as would make the heavens ring with the wrongs India had suffered at the hands of her rulers. What has happened in the past twelve months to bring about the metamorphosis of the roaring lion of last year into the pathetically bleating lamb of to-day? The advent of the Labour Party, apologists of Mr. Sastri will doubtless say. But has that advent brought the slightest relief to India? Mr. Sastri before he left for England in April last pleaded for a chance being given to the Labour Government to fulfil the pledges of its members before they assumed office. The chance has been given. But with what result? Let Mr. Sastri answer. If he still believes that the Labour Government will do something for India of its own accord, without pressure from India, Mr. Sastri must be the most extraordinary man alive! If he had a tittle of the faith in his own countrymen, which he has shown that he has in the British nation and British politicians, he would not be the sadly disappointed man he is to-day. The bane of the Indian "Liberal" Party is that it has so little faith in its own people and itself. Its eyes are kept rivetted on the vicissitudes of British Party politics. It expects Swaraj to fall into the lap of India as a gift from her benign British rulers and not as a thing to be evolved from the heart and brain of the nation itself. Now that the mirage of the Royal Commission has faded away into thin air, will Mr Sastri and his Liberal friends, if they have still faith in the Councils, make common cause with the rest of the elected members of the legislatures and fight shoulder to shoulder to put an end to the system which is blocking all progress of the nation? We cannot think of any other course for Mr. Sastri and his fellow-Liberals, unless they wish to continue trifling with the destinies of their countrymen as they have been doing in the last few months.

THE CRY FROM MALABAR.

Dr. K. D. Mugaseth, who is a well-known Parsi resident of Calicut, in a telegram dated July 26th requests us to publish the following appeal on behalf of sufferers from the floods, which for the past week have been devastating Malabar along with several other districts in the South. We gladly make room for the appeal here:—

"Malabar has been isolated for more than a week from the outside world by heavy floods which began on the 16-17th July. The disaster has been such as to eclipse any experience in the districts within living memory. In and around Calicut thousands of houses have been totally destroyed or seriously damaged. Thousands of people have been rendered destitute and are being sheltered and fed at the expense of the community. The railways have been breached in a great number of places. The roads in every part are blocked either by water or landslips and telegraphic communication is only possible in parts. Owing to the interruption of communication it is impossible to make any estimate of the affected area of the districts, but from the information so far received it is certain that an enormous area has been devastated. Practically the whole of South Malabar has suffered and the floods are still rising in North Malabar. Calicut is doing what it can to help itself. The Municipal Council has spent over Rs. 2,000 which remains as the balance of the collection made for relief of suffering in the floods of last year. The Council has voted a sum of Rs. 40,000 (?), of which Rs 1,500 have already been spent. A public meeting held on the 23rd July received contributions amounting to Rs. 6,500. This sum will no doubt be added, but whatever the total it is certain that it will be of the utmost effect in deeling with the present situation. Malabar will do what it can to help itself. But it is urgently in need of assistance from outside. The generosity of the public outside the district is appealed to. The Malabar Relief Fund Committee has asked me as its President to make this appeal to the public of Bombay through your columns for immediate aid.

(Sd.) J. A. THORNE,
President, Relief
Committee."

Elsewhere we publish reports from the flooded areas which the Associated Press has communicated to us. It will be seen that these reports fully confirm the seriousness of the situation in Malabar. In Calicut, which is the headquarters of the District, over 1,000 houses are reported to have collapsed rendering several thousands homeless and destitute. To add to the misery of the population of the city, thousands of refugees from the surrounding villages have been arriving there in a quite destitute condition. At present owing to the interruption of communications and the inundation which still countinues, it is not possible to estimate the extent of the devastation, but when the floods have subsided and the communications have been restored—this, it is stated, may take two or three weeks more—the appalling extent of the havoc done and of the misery left in the trail of the floods is bound to reveal itself. The appeal which is published above has been issued on behalf of the sufferers in Malabar only. But the devastation from the floods in the Cochin and Travancore States and in the districts traversed by the Cauvery and the Bhavani appears to be equally widespread. Half the Cochin State, including the capital, is reported to be under water. Hundreds of houses in large towns like Bhavani, Kumbhakonum, Trichinopoly, Shoranur, have collapsed. Towns like Shimoga and Tirthally in Shimoga Taluka of the Mysore State have also suffered to a great extent. The devastation in South Canara, communication with which both by railway, post and telegraph on the Southern side, had been cut off since last week, is reported to be equally serious. Towns like Bantwal, Panemangalore and Upinagady which suffered heavily last year from floods, are again reported to be submerged. It is impossible to treat the disaster that has overtaken the Southern half of the peninsula as of provincial concern only. It must be treated as a calamity of a truly All-India character. Bombay, the ever merciful and ever bounteous, cannot shut her ears to the heart-rending cry of distress which is proceeding out of thousands of souls. All communities are affected. Every province of India and every large town must concert measures to raise funds for the relief of distress. Bombay must lead the way. She has wealth and, what is more glorious to her, has a heart to feel. She must demonstrate her warmth of heart by proceeding immediately to concert measures to raise funds. It will not be thousands, but lakhs that will be wanted, if the distress is to be relieved effectively. We confidently hope steps will be taken immediately to call a meeting of the citizens for the purpose.

Notes of the Day.

A Tory Fulmination.

Mr. Baldwin's dark threats to Indian political reformers and their sympathisers in Parliament can only amuse Indians. Mr. Baldwin's "knowledge" of India is surpassed only by that of two other ex-premiers, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Balfour. Mr. Baldwin, however, being the leader, for the time being, of his Party, must say something about India at the demonstration organised to revive the drooping spirits of his motley followers, and so he repeats, parrot-wise, the old Tory incantations against Indian politicians. Indians know what to expect of the political parties in England. The days are past when they could be diverted from the path they are following by either the blandishments of the Liberals or the threats of the Conservatives. The last vestige of India's confidence in British statesmen has now been completely effaced, thanks to the pusillanimity of the Labour Ministers.

The Puppet Show.

The proceedings of the local Legislative Council on Saturday showed conclusively that a good many of its members are mere puppets in the hands of officials. In a moment of sanity, four months ago, the majority of the House had summarily rejected the demand for the establishment of the Director of Information, not merely because they considered that the establishment was maintained on an extravagant scale but also because the entire system of publicity as conducted by the Directorate was mere waste of energy and was often of a mischievous character. But four months have achieved miracles. Government having presumably ascertained that a good many of those who had opposed the grant were not indisposed to perform a somersault, if necessary, at their bidding, reintroduced the rejected grant, as a supplementary demand on a reduced scale, on the strength of the new power vested in them by the additional rule recently incorporated in the Legislative Council Rules by the arbitrary action of Government of India. A truly self-respecting House would have deeply resented the affront implied in the re-submission of the demand by Government so soon after its summary rejection. But the puppets readily responded to the official wire-pullings and the House witnessed the unedifying spectacle of so-called popular representatives turning somersaults in quick succession to the plaudits of the official benches. When a House is unmindful of its own dignity, it is useless to blame the officials for carrying matters with a high hand. Mr. Jayakar's warning to his colleagues that if they stultified themselves and the House on the present occasion they would be abetting Government in their defiance of the House in future also, fell flat on those who had come to the Council resolved to prove false to their own past record.

Contretemps.

The "incident" in the Calcutta High Court which has caused considerable resentment in Calcutta, is thus referred to by "Forward." Mr. S. C. Bose, a well-known member of the Bar, was making certain submissions in connection with a case before Mr. Justice Page. When Mr. Bose began to submit that the Judge had no jurisdiction in respect of the particular matter he was arguing, his lordship is reported to have remarked, "Then you had better learn it." Mr. Bose replied: "I have learnt it for the first time in this case" and proceeded with his submissions regarding the question of jurisdiction. What followed is thus reported by "Forward":

"His Lordship: I have made my order. Sit down, Sir, resume your seat.

Mr. S. C. Bose: I must protest against your lordship addressing me in that manner.

His Lordship: Sit down. Are you going to obey the order of the Court?

Mr. S. C. Bose thereupon resumed his seat but after a few minutes got up again and said, "I sat down in obedience to the order of the Court but I rise again and ask your leave to make my submissions."

His Lordship: Sit down, sit down.

Mr. S. C. Bose resumed his seat.

His Lordship (after a pause): Leave the Court at once Leave the court.

Mr. S. C. Bose got up and said, "I leave the Court but I do so under protest."

Mr. Bose then walked out."

The Simla Pecksniffs.

If the "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent is to be believed, Lord Olivier's speech has been received "with some amazement and uneasiness" in Simla. If this is a fact, the "amazement" and "uneasiness" can only be in connection with the Secretary of State's references to Mr. Das and the Swarajists, for there was nothing else in the speech, whether with reference to the Lee Commission's report or the work of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, to which the Simla heirarchy could take serious exception. The correspondent, and the "Pioneer" too, make it quite clear that the head and front of Lord Olivier's offence, in the eyes of Simla, is his "lamentable inability to grasp the mentality either of Mr. Das or of the general Indian public." We suppose, in the opinion of these righteous-minded officials, Lord Olivier, though he was fully aware that Mr. Das had condemned the murder of Mr. Day in emphatic terms and only spoke in eulogistic terms of the patriotic feelings which inspired Saha to sacrifice his own life, ought to have held up Mr. Das as a human monster who openly gloated over murderous deeds. Would the susceptibilities of the Simla gods be shocked to learn that on a certain occasion one-time idols of the British nation like Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill expressed sincere admiration, similar to that of Mr. Das, of the "patriotism" of an Indian youth who had dared to sacrifice his own life in trying to kill a British official? The following entry in Wilfred Scawen Blunt's "Diaries", dated 3rd October, 1909, will, we hope, be read with interest in Simla. It has reference to the assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllie by the Punjabee youth, Dingra, three months earlier. Mr. Blunt writes:—

"Again we sat up till late. Among the memorable things Churchill said was this: Talking of Dingra, he said that there had been much discussion in the Cabinet about him. Lloyd George had expressed to him his highest admiration of Dingra's attitude as a patriot, in which he (Churchill) shared. He will be remembered 2,000 years hence, as we remember Regulus and Caractacus and Plutarch' heroes and Churchill quoted with admiration Dingra's last words as the finest ever made in the name of patriotism."

If Mr. Das has sinned, Simla officialdom must admit he has at least sinned in good British company.

The Textile Industry in 1923.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association Report for 1923 does not seem to support all the current croakings as regards the present and the immediate future of the industry in Bombay. No doubt times are hard, in the sense that mills are not making the record profits of the good, old reckless days of the war and after. The consumer seems to be squeezed out of all possible surplus and prices have, therefore, had to respond. Foreign competition is also growing in the neutral as well as the local market; and for this reason, were there no other, the retention of the Cotton Excise Duty in the Indian Fiscal Code as a penalty on the indigenous industry ought to be opposed tooth and nail. But when all allowance is made for adverse factors, we must remember that in the official year 1922-23, Indian cloth production was 1,725 million yards against 1,731 million in 1921-22, or a decrease of .36 p. c.; while in the exports to foreign countries the decrease amounted to 4 p c. as compared with the previous year and an increase in comparison with the year before. In the calendar year 1923, cloth production shows an increase of 5.35 p. c. over the previous year, while yarn shows a decline of 6.06 p. c. In the Mill official year—ending with the 31st of August,—mills in Bombay island show an increase in the number of spindles and looms in 1923 over the previous year; and there is a similar and even larger increase in the All-India figures of mills, spindles and looms. Foreign imports of cloth are doubtless growing, but the cotton industry cannot quite be said to be played out. Hardships there may be; and some of these like the Excise Duty beyond remedy by the industrialists themselves. But the prospects are by no means forbidding, and those engaged in the industry can do a great deal to improve them.

The Dadabhai Statue.

Fresh tenders, we are reliably informed, have been called for from Indian artists for the Dadabhai statue. And the Committee entrusted with the work will, we understand, meet some time hence to consider the same. Let us hope that when it does so it will endeavour to understand and appreciate every requirement that national sentiment and respect for the great patriot whose memory it is desirous of preserving in artistic form will render imperative. It is, indeed, a great task and its responsibility obviously demands great caution. The task of selecting the best design and the best sculptor is one that need not be, should not be, reduced to a perfuntory ceremonial. Nothing need be attempted in a hurry. For, it should be realised that no excuse, however worded, will persuade the public to find justification for the Committee's default. Both the Committee and the artist selected for the work must realise that the nation expects them to provide an unmistakable symbol of the nation's struggle for freedom in enduring form. Everything in and around the statue must interpret that struggle. Dadabhai's statue must recall his great dream which is now a sacred crusade. We want a living image and a living message. The image must inspire us with the faith and the determination that was Dadabhai's. The statue and everything round and about it must be entirely national in conception and execution.

An Enlightened Endowment.

The Currimbhoy family have set a fine example of philanthropy by placing at the disposal of the Bombay University Syndicate the sum of ten lakhs of rupees for awarding Foreign Scholarships to Muslim students of this presidency. The terms of the award are based on a progressive and far-sighted policy. India needs very badly a widespread technical and industrial training which has been denied to her sons by the Curzonian Universities so far. Students have been going abroad and spending as much as £100,000 a year of poor India's money for Oxford and Cambridge degrees, Law and I.C.S. But the enlightened donors have made provision for subjects like engineering, agriculture, architecture, oil, town-planning, paper, sugar and leather industries and even for pottery, glass-making and varnishes. Here they have taken a leaf out of the Japanese book. Japan fed fat on India during the war owing to her technical skill; when Europe was busy making hay of her population and wealth. The donors in this case have not been hypnotised by England but have given free permission to their scholars to ransack the four corners of the world for every kind of learning. Europe, America, Japan and even "Oriental" countries (for there is provision for Arabic also which can be best learnt at the Jami' Al-Azhar, Cairo, are included in their scheme. Of all countries at this moment Germany affords the best opportunities for Indians for acquiring technical and industrial knowledge. England might and does grudge the Indians this training and several cases of disabilities imposed on Indians have been brought to our notice. Germany on the other hand is in a mood for teaching Indians. It is a psychological moment and Indians would do well to grasp the opportunity. Indians must go wherever they are best taught, especially the Muslims to whom their prophet gave command: "Seek knowledge even though it be in China."

Indian Trade Union Bulletin.

The publication of the "All-India Trade Union Bulletin", which will record the activities of the Trade Union movement as it progresses in India, will be welcomed in all circles which view with sympathy the efforts of Labour to stand on its own legs. It is intended that the Bulletin should be issued under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress, but till the necessary sanction is obtained, a committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, have undertaken to conduct the Bulletin. There are, no doubt, a few journals devoted to the cause of Indian Labour such as "Swadharma", "Labour", but a central publication, which while recording systematically the activities of the various Trade Unions in the country will try to voice in an authoritative manner the views of the All-India Trade Union Congress is to be welcomed. For the present the Bulletin will be issued monthly, but as the circle of its readers increases, more frequent publication will no doubt become necessary. A glance through the Bulletin shows several items of vital interest to the Indian worker briefly recorded therein. The Bulletin ought to be in the hands of every one interested in Indian Labour.

FRESH FERMENT IN ITALY

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PRESS.

MANY NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, July 28.

A fresh ferment is browing in Italy as a consequence of the drastic enforcement of a regulation conferring on the local Perfects somewhat arbitrary powers to suppress newspapers. Many suppressions have been effected all over the country on the charge of violating Press decrees. Hostile and even Fascist journals have been seized at Rome, Naples and other large centres. The Police yesterday seized the whole of the Milan Press except Sgr. Mussolini's personal organ "Popolo d'Italia" in connection with the publication of references to the Matteotti case, but the Premier later revoked the Profect's decree.—Reuter.

REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDN, July 27.

Rio de Janeiro.—A communique states that with the exception of Sao Paulo the whole country is calm and is supporting the Government. On the other hand Reuter's Buenos Aires correspondent retransmits what is described as authentic reports to the effect that Government have proclaimed martial law in the States of Riograndé, Matto Grosso, Santa Catharina, Sergipe and Bahia owing to unrest there. The situation is such that the Federal Government fears to withdraw troops from those places and help the siege of Sao Paulo.—Reuter.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, July 27.

No formal meetings of the delegates or experts in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference were held to-day and it is unlikely that any further developments in the situation will take place until tomorrow afternoon when the plenary session will be held.

Newspapers assume that the conversations regarding the matters at issue took place between the delegates yesterday during their visit to the naval review at Spithead and that although formal deliberations were suspended, negotiations have to that extent suffered no interruption.

Arrangements stand for the meeting of the first committee to-morrow morning; it is probable that the business of the plenary session later in the day will be mainly engaged with the questions arising out of the findings of the jurists and with receiving the report of the second committee.—B. O. W.

NAVAL REVIEW.

LEAFIELD, July 27.

Exceptionally large crowds witnessed yesterday's naval review by the King at Spithead, many special excursion trains being fully loaded with passengers. Special trains also conveyed to Portsmouth the guests of the Government including members of both the Houses of Parliament, Inter-Allied Conference representatives, the American Bar Association representatives and representatives overseas. In addition four thousand guests were entertained privately by the officers on board the ships at Spithead. Close behind the Royal yacht followed the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" with the Lords of the Admiralty on board as well as other distinguished onlookers, including the members of the Government and Prime Ministers and delegates attending the Reparations Conference. The King stood on board of the yacht with the Prince of Wales standing behind him. As his vessel steamed between the lines of warships a salute of twenty-one guns from the principal ships greeted the King as he entered the line between the "Queen Elizabeth" and the "Resolution." As the Royal yacht passed the crews of each vessel cheered.

On his return from the naval review yesterday the Prime Minister left for Chequers for the week-end but returned to London this evening.—B. O. W.

ARGENTINIAN AVIATOR IN LYONS,

LONDON, July 27.

Lyons.—Major Pedro Zanni has arrived here.—Reuter.

(Continued in column 2.)

States of Travancore and Cochin, Malabar, South Canara, a part of Mysore and the district of Coimbatore. I having had some personal experience of the heartrendering scenes and terrible effects caused by the late Mopla rebellion can well imagine what the present condition of the people might be in the areas affected by the floods and particularly in Malabar where the gulf of desolation and misery caused by the rebellion still remains to be bridged over. Even though the work of relief has been promptly taken on hand, by men on the spot, it is next to impossible that they can do more than touch the very fringe of the essential relief required without outside help. We are told that thousands of houses of poor people have been washed away, and many more are rendered destitute and homeless. Therefore the necessity for immediate relief is beyond question. I therefore, appeal to the country—India is preeminently a land of charity—and particularly to the philanthropic public of Bombay and more so to the South Indians (they are immediately concerned) to render, by all possible means, immediate relief to the suffering mass of humanity in that part of the country. A public meeting will be organised as early as possible and in the meantima it is hoped that currents of charity from Bombay will begin to flow and allay the distress.

FLOODS IN S. INDIA

A SCHOOL BUILDING COLLAPSES.

1 TEACHER AND 64 BOYS EXPIRED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 28.

Transhipment having been found impossible on the main line of the South Indian Railway and owing to dangerous state of the great Cauvery bridge near Erode preventing carrying on of the mails through Erode and Trichinopoly route, mails from Madras to South India and Ceylon will be taken from Madras to Porto Novo and from Porto Novo will be transhipped to Negapatam and from Negapatam will go by train to Dhanushkodi via Tiruvalur. The line from Negapatam to Dhanushkodi is understood to be safe for the passage of trains. This arrangement will not involve additional expenditure for the passengers who will be charged the same fare as obtained in normal times between the stations specified.

According to the correspondent of the "Hindu" it is understood that Cheruthuruthy school near Shoranur in the Cochin State collapsed during working hours. One teacher and sixty-four boys expired. Many others have sustained very serious injuries. It is also reported that Shoranur tile works have sustained heavy loss. One oil tank was destroyed at Shoranur.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF MAIL SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 27.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, wires from Erode under date 28th July:—

S. 56 Up and Down Mail trains passed over the Cauvery Bridge at Erode at daylight to-day. Passengers and Parcels Traffics have now been resumed to stations west of Bridge up to Palghat, Coimbatore and Nilgiris and in the reverse direction subject to delay owing to the fact that trains are running over the Cauvery Bridge only in daylight hours.

RISE OF WATER IN TUNGA RIVER

(Associated Press.)

BANGLORE, July 27.

The latest reports received of the floods in the Tunga river in Shimoga town show that the river began to rise on the 24th and went up to 29 feet and in the early hours of the morning rose to 31 feet. Both banks of the river have been completely flooded and have been evacuated by the inhabitants. A large number of people has been rendered homeless. The people have been accommodated in the public schools, Town Hall, and the Government offices. Considerable damage has been reported to property and cattle. The Railway has been badly damaged and booking has been suspended. Discharge over the Kannambadi dam has been increasing.

A TREMENDOUS LANDSLIP.

ENORMOUS LOSS CAUSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, July 28.

A landslip of a tremendous nature is reported from Ayinilam Amshom in Ernad Taluk. The landslip occurred on a hill and a gigantic volume of earth was thrown down. As a result of this landslip a number of houses, situated near the valley, are reported to have been buried. The inmates of the houses managed to escape but two children were crushed to death.

Ponani, a seaport town on the West coast, according to a traveller from Ponani who arrived at Calicut yesterday, was under water for a couple of days but the damage there was comparatively little. Some dead bodies were, however, found floating in the Ponani river but, it is presumed, they were carried there from other parts of the Taluk. Three elephants were found being carried by currents in the ponani river and one of them was rescued.

KANARA'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

HONAVAR, July 28.

The Secretary, Congress Flod Relief Committee wires from Honavar (Kanara) as follows:—

Heavy floods have taken place in the Sheravati river, Honavar Taluka since the 6th instant. Gersappa and villages around have suffered heavily. The water rose to 15 ft. on the 23rd instant and by night it reached 30 ft. People alone, were able to escape, leaving behind them all property and cattle. About 1,000 houses have been damaged. Last year's Relief Committees are rendering all possible help. Crops have been almost destroyed. Acute distress prevails. The District Congress Relief Committee hereby earnestly appeals for help to the rich and generous people.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

Mr. N. V. Sarma writes:—

"From the scanty reports received through the dislocated postal and telegraph communications, it is apparent that the distress caused by the floods in South India is simply appalling. Practically the whole of the peninsula lying south of the line drawn straight west to east from Mangalore to Madras is under water, the mostly affected being the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, the Natives

(Continued in Col. 1.)

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST THE "CHRONICLE."

RS. 15,000 INFLICTED AS DAMAGES.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Kemp, on Monday gave his judgment in the suit, in which Mr. H. L. Painter sued the Indian Newspaper Company Ltd. and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor and Publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle," for falsely and maliciously printing, certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th July 1921, and claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Daphtary instructed by Mr. Tricamdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arose out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duty had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants denied that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place, claimed that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants denied that the plaintiff had been injured in his reputation or had suffered any damage as the plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

In the course of his lengthy judgment which took nearly 75 minutes to deliver the judge entirely disbelieved the evidence for the defence, and believed that there was a riot; that the firing was justified, although he could not say whether the extent of the firing was justified; that the articles were defamatory and malicious; that the police could not have concocted all the evidence about rioting; that Mr. Painter's evidence on all points was most reliable as against that of the witnesses for the defence which could not be relied upon; that Mr. Painter was treated with reserve, on his own admission, by his Indian friends; that he had suffered in his reputation; that the fact that Government had promoted him had got nothing to do with the charge, as they perhaps thought that there was nothing in it; that substantial damages were called for in this case. The Court therefore awarded Rs. 15,000 with costs.

Mr. Justice Kemp said the plaintiff was, at the time of the occurrence of the alleged riot, the District Magistrate and Collector of Dharwar, and the first defendant was publishing and printing the "Bombay Chronicle"; the second defendant was the printer and publisher of "The Chronicle." Dharwar was the scene of Khilafat and picketing activities prior to July 1,, 1921, which had resulted in the boycotting of foreign cloth. On the 1st July Shivlingappa, the Sub-Inspector, had prosecuted two Khilafat volunteers, before the Mamlatdar of Dharwar. These accused were sentenced by the magistrate and a crowd collected there, which accompanied the prisoners to the jail. In the evening there was a meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee at Dharwar. There was a crowd of some importance at the liquor shops, which were near the place of meeting; the police fired on the crowd and killed some persons, and wounded others. The District Magistrate, Mr. Painter, arrived on the scene with the D. S. P. Mr. Marsden, after the firing had taken place. The *panchanamas* were prepared, and the investigations were taken in hand by De Silva, the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Dharwar. Some persons were arrested and placed on their trial before the Magistrate in the first instance and then before the Session Judge. With the exception of one or two all were convicted. The articles complained of appeared in the "Chronicle" on the dates mentioned above, together with copies of the telegrams sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

NOT FAIR COMMENT.

His Lordship held that the articles were not a fair comment, as alleged by the defence, and that all the articles contained a demand that the Government should appoint a committee of enquiry to go into the facts and they should not leave the enquiry into the hands of the local officials, who were themselves concerned with the the events. Mr. Justice Kemp then went into the articles one after another and held that they were not a fair comment on the events that had taken place, and that they were defamatory of the plaintiff. By saying that the plaintiff was manipulating evidence it was intended to convey that Mr. Painter was concocting evidence to get the accused convicted, and all the articles showed malice and gross prejudice against the plaintiff. It was stated that the plaintiff was connected with the investigations and that he was manipulating evidence; but that was not a fact, and he had got nothing to do with the investigations except that he was once consulted about the arrest of Mr. Joshi, and he had given his opinion in favour of Mr. Joshi. He held that the report of the meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, in which a speech was delivered by Mr. Gandhi was also defamatory of Mr. Painter, and thought it ought not to have been published. The judge held that the Special Correspondent of the "Chronicle" had misconstrued and twisted the words of the plaintiff to suit the paper. About the charge of callousness against the plaintiff the judge held that although he had done his best to get a conveyance he was unable to get one, and he sent the wounded men to the hospital as soon as possible; therefore the charge could not be sustained against him. The judge was of the opinion that there was no calm and justified criticism, and there must be some limit to the criticism of Government officials.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

The judge then reviewed the evidence of the defence witnesses and held that most of it was contradictory and could not be relied upon. There was no truth in the allegation that Mr. Painter had nominated the Mamlatdar of Dharwar to try the case. The plaintiff had said in his evidence that he had no objection to these movements of Khilafat and picketing, provided they did not go against the liberty of person and menaced peace and order. The judge held that the events which took place at Dharwar were owing to these movements and not to the steps taken by the Collector and the authorities. The pickets prevented intending customers from entering the shops and buying liquor which they wanted. The persons connected with the movement made persons sit on backs of donkeys with their faces turned towards their tails. Mr. Painter was instructed like other Government officials to educate the people in the villages about the real facts of the situation. In recommending the forfeiture of vatans which were held for being loyal to Government, he was within his duty.

About the interview of the representative of the "Chronicle" the plaintiff had called him an emissary from the enemy's camp, and therefore, he was justified in not giving him all the information that was sought by the representative. Then there was the surprise visit by the plaintiff to the liquor shop, and the judge accepted the version of the plaintiff in regard to the occurrences there, and said that officials in this country must take great care not to wound the feelings of people. But for other allegations which Mr. Painter had denied, the Judge did not think that a high officer like him was capable of such an indiscretion. Next came the interview with Messrs. Kabbur and Diwaker, and the plaintiff had explained it as meaning that he still intended to take action against both of them. The remark that he was thirsting for their blood might have been a jocular one and not vindictive as there was some laughter and discussion over it in the Bar Library there. At any rate, Mr. Kabbur took the warning in good part. Mr. Painter had denied that he said that he wanted these two people to be sent to jail for two years R. I. All that evidence must have been put forward by the defence with a view to showing that the plaintiff was manipulating evidence against the accused in the Sessions case.

QUESTION OF RIOTING.

The question then was whether there was a genuine riot as was alleged by the plaintiff and denied by the defence. The judge after a lengthy review of the evidence put forward on both sides—for the defence there were 35 witnesses—came to the conclusion there was a riot. He said

(Continued on next page)

BOMBAY COUNCIL

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LEGISLATIVE RULES

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 28.

To-day in the Legislative Council after the interpellations were over at 2-50 p.m. Mr. Nariman formally asked for leave of the House to move the adjournament motion of which he had given notice regarding the promulgation by the Government of India of the Rules of Councils as to permit reintroduction of grants rejected by the House. The President put the motion for leave to move adjournment to the House. The Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward said while he had no intention of objecting to the discussion of the question he wished to raise a point of order. He submitted that the motion did not relate to a question of urgency. The notification of the Rules was promulgated on 22nd July and five days had elapsed before the motion was made. The parliamentary practice was to restrict the intrepretation of the term 'urgency' to events of 24 or utmost 36 hours old. Further Government having moved all supplementary grants especially in regard to the rejected grants the Rules would not be operative till th next budget session of the House. In these circumstances the initiation of a discussion of these Rules would be taking the valuable time of the House to the detriment of public business.

The Hon. President ruling the objection out of order said he had given his careful consideration to the motion before admitting it as being in order. There was no statuary restriction of urgency of question to 36 hours or any other period either in India or in England. As regards the contention that the occasion for applying the Rules would not arise till the next Budget Session, the President said the Rules had been given effect to in this sessions There was no guarantee and nothing to prevent Government from reintroducing other rejected grants in the October sessions and the Rules did affect very directly this House. He saw no reason to change his ruling that the motion was in order. He fixed 4 p.m. for the discussion of the adjournment motion adjourning the House at 3.30 p.m. for tea to meet the convenience of the House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Next private Bills were taken up. Mr. A. N. Surve, Bombay moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the District Police Act as to make it obligatory upon the Governor-in-Council to obtain consent of the Legislative Council in the form of a Resolution before imposing punitive police and levying taxes for their maintenance upon any area or class of people. The Hon. Home Member said he would not oppose leave to introduce the Bill, but would make it clear that Government accepted neither the principle nor the details of the Bill.

Mr. P. V. Joshi next moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the District Boards Act as to give franchise to non-agricultural persons who had no votes now on the ground that recently these local bodies been empowered to tax them. Mr. Nurmuhammad opposed the motion on the ground that it would enfranchise the professional men and city dwellers and restrict the growth of influence of the agriculturists in these local bodies. The question was put to the House and declared carried. A division was claimed and on the House dividing leave was refused by 58 votes against 35.

Mr. J. Addyman next asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Rent Act as to extend its protection to the end of December 1925, instead of 31st August 1924 as Act now provides. Mr. Addyman said two years ago he had not favoured the extension of the Rent Act, but now in view of the slump in trade and stringent economic conditions business houses were not in a position to meet increases in Rent. He therefore, submitted to the House there was a *prima facie* case in favour of the Bill. The question was put and Mr. Dabholkar claiming a division the House divided resulting in 43 votes against and 41 votes for. The landlord section received the results with cheers. The Government members were seen voting against the Bill. The House adjourned for tea.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

When the Council met after the tea interval at 4 p.m. Mr. Nariman formally moved adjournment of the House. He appealed to the members to consider already the limited powers of the Council under the Reforms Act. A Committee of the Government of India was enquiring into the defects of the working of the Act and examining the scope of expansion of the powers of the Legislatures. It was at this psychological hour the Government of India had promulgated new rules restricting and curtailing the powers of the House. This was highly retrograde. At this pace of progress the country was unlikely to reach the goal of Swaraj until the Domsday. The present instance was a clear proof of the absence of all bonafides on the part of the Government. To permit Government to bring forward supplementary grants in regard to rejected grants under transferred subjects and in the limited scope of the Provincial Legislature was to reduce the reformed Legislatures to a greater farce. The rule had been misused in this very sessions of the Council in regard to the supplementary grant for the establishment of the Director of Information. In Bengal while a matter was *subjudice* the Government of India had rushed to make a rule betraying a lack of regard for the rules of sports-

(Continued on page 8.)

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

PROTEST AGAINST COURT'S REMARK.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

A great sensation prevailed at High Court Wednesday afternoon when a member of the bench directed a member of the Bar to leave his Court-room. The Advocate-General as head of the Bar, later on, protested against the same.

When the suit, Sasimukhi Debya vs. Kesablal Mukerji, in which judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Page on the 15th instant, came up for further hearing before His Lordship for the determination of the question of maintenance of the plaintiff, who lost the case, and other matters, Mr. H. D. Bose appearing with Mr. S. K. Chakravarti on behalf of the plaintiff made some submissions regarding the division of the income of the estate. Counsel submitted that setting apart the sum of Rs. 7,500 for the costs of the suit out of Rs. 7,500 lying with the Improvement Trust Tribunal, the balance would yield an income of Rs. 2,500 and that out of that Rs. 130 should be given to Sasimukhi, Rs. 25 to each of the daugters per month and the balance for "Devaseva" and contingencies.

Mr. Justice Page: That seems reasonable.

Mr. S. C. Bose who appeared with Mr. Satish Bose on behalf of the defendant submitted that the suit was for the declaration of the rights of the plaintiff and for an order that the defendant would make over the estate in his hands to the plaintiff Sasimukhi. There was no allegation in the plaint that the defendant had failed to maintain the plaintiff, on the contrary it was stated that he had been paying Rs. 15 a month to her. There was no prayer in the plaint for maintenance and Counsel therefore submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to go into the matter, and that his client had not been sued as Executor of Panchanan Banerji, but had been treated in the plaint as a trespasser. If the plaintiff accepted the judgment of his lordship and decided not to appeal against it his client would waive the question of jurisdiction and would leave the question of maintenance and the amount to be paid for Devaseva to be fixed by the Court. But if the plaintiff did not accept that position he would not insist on his strict rights and urge that no enquiry as to maintenance should be made.

Mr. H. D. Bose remarked that if his client was allowed sufficient maintenance then he would certainly advise her not to proceed with the matter further and incur costs.

His lordship observed that he always liked to decide the real and broad points in a case.

Mr. S. C. Bose made his submissions regarding the division of the income that might be derived from the money when it came to his client's hands, but without prejudice to his contentions regarding jurisdiction.

His lordship then delivered the judgment of the Court in course of which his lordship stated that by consent of the parties he had gone into the matter and had formed a clear view as to the manner in which the defendant should for the time being distribute the income. His lordship said that the money if invested in Government securities would bring an income of Rs. 210 to 230, and out of that the plaintiff should receive Rs. 130. The sum of Rs. 10 per month should be allocated for the education of four pupils. His lordship did not propose to determine what sum should be paid on account of customary presents to the daughters and left it to the good sense of the defendant. The balance of Rs. 70 to 90 the Executor should be able to spend for Devaseva and customary presents to daughter, etc.

DISPUTED POINT.

After his lordship had resumed his seat after midday adjournment Mr. H. D. Bose submitted to his lordship that his lordship made it clear in the morning that what had been directed was not by consent of the parties, but in the minutes taken down by the officer of the Court the words 'consent of parties' appeared. He submitted that the minutes should be corrected accordingly.

The Court remarked that it was made at the suggestion of the parties.

Thereupon Mr. S. C. Bose said that it was made at the suggestion of the plaintiff.

His lordship addressing, Mr. S. C. Bose said that he had made his suggestion also regarding the division of the income.

Mr. Bose said that the suggestions he made, were at the direction of the Court. He raised the question of jurisdiction in the morning and when his lordship decided to go into the matter he clearly stated that the suggestions he was going to make were without prejudice to his client's contention regarding jurisdiction. That might be in his lordship's recollection.

His lordship said that the words "at the suggestion of the parties" would appear.

Mr. Bose submitted that in that case it should also appear in the minutes that the suggestions were made by him without prejudice to his contention regarding jurisdiction.

His lordship observed that he had certainly jurisdiction to make suggestions.

Mr. S. C. Bose: I submit not. I have

(Continued on next page.)

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BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

manship. Whatever justification there might be for creating the Rules for Bengal and the Central Provinces no case had been made out for its application to Bombay. The Ministers of Bengal who were continuing in office in spite of an adverse vote were violating all covenants of public conduct.

Mr. G. V. Pradhan supporting the motion said he was a Liberal and in his opinion the Reforms gave to the people full and sufficient powers and was a genuine step towards Swaraj. His Swarajist friends who aimed at wrecking the Council and proving it farcical had no cause for complaint against the Rules. But his position was different he believed in the Reforms. It was his policy to co-operate in its successful working. It was why he supported the motion. The promulgation of the Rules was another instance of the betrayal of the Liberals.

Dr. Velkar supporting the adjournment motion condemned the rules as absolutely indefensible.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Non-Brahim Party) Bombay opposed the motion.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward said the new rule was not any new departure not contemplated by the Reforms Act. He referred to the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee which said that in cases of refusal of grants by the Legislative Councils they advocated the practices for resubmission of these items for the reconsideration of the House. The Home Member referred to an instance in 1922 when late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar allowed Government to bring before the Bombay Council a supplementary motion for the salary of the factory inspector which had been thrown out in the budget session. It was essential that a body which had the rights of voting supplies should also have powers of reconsidering their decisions. Infallibility could not be claimed for the decisions of the House, for wrong decisions might be arrived at owing to incomplete data. Any self-respecting body would, said Sir Maurice Hayward, hasten to obtain such power. The Rules did not only not curtail the powers of the House, but conferred an additional power. He cited instances in the Bengal, Punjab, U. P. and Behar Councils when even under the Reforms motions that had been thrown out in previous session had been re-introduced without any objection being taken. A prominent instance in Bengal was re.—the consideration of the Bengal Council of supplementary grant for the Police Force which it had thrown out in the budget session. The Home Member further claimed that voting upon supplementary grant for the Directorate of Information was a proof that a majority of the members welcomed an opportunity to reconsider their previous decision. The Home Member also cited an instance in which the Hon. President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as a Revenue Member of the Government and the leader of the House had himself introduced a supplementary grant thrown out in the Budget Session. Continuing he said motions for adjournment of the House were tantamount to motions of censure on Government but the Government of Bombay were in no way responsible for these rules. The Government of India and the Secretary of State were unrepresented in the Council to defend their actions. In all these circumstances, the Home Member said the House would as well not to shed tears at an action of some body beyond its perview, but to devote itself to the public business before it.

The Hon. C. V. Mehta, Revenue Member, further opposing the motion contended the Rules were in conformity with parliamentary traditions and procedure. Even if the Rules were objectionable the proper place for raising an issue was the Legislative Assembly and not a Provincial Council.

MR. JAYAKAR'S WARNING.

Mr. Jayakar supporting the motion said the Rules were indisputably in curtailment of the powers of the House. The Swarajists held the Reforms to be sham, but still they were there to exercise the limited rights under the Act and to increase their power. He warned Government, though it was not in his nature to use threats, that if Government were going to continue to flout public opinion he, for one would advise his fellow Swarajists not to waste their time inside the Council any longer. Mr. Jayakar further referred to the circumstances arising out of legal proceedings over the Rules in Calcutta and said it was obnoxous to all canons of legal procedure that the Government of India should intervene while the issue was *subjudice*.

Mr. Pahaljani, Dy. President, replying the Home Member's references to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's rulings cited a case in which Sir Narayan ruled in the case of a motion for supplementary grant of Rs. 40,000 that an item of Rs 5,000 specially rejected by the Council in its previous session could not be reintroduced.

OBJECTION TO CLOSURE.

Closure was moved at this stage at 5-30 p.m. and the President declared he accepted it and called upon Mr. Nariman to reply to the debate. Sir Maurice Hayward submitted the President should not have accepted the closure without putting it to vote of the House. Many members on the non-official and official benches were desirous of speaking against the adjournment motion. The President said the Home Member had ample notice that the President intended to accept closure if it was moved at 5-30 p.m. in accordance with the traditions of parliamentary practice on such occasions and in consonance with the rules of the House not framed by him. The Home Member still submitted that he was under the impression that the President intended to accept closure at 6-30 p.m. and not at 5-30 p.m. The President said whatever the matter was he was competent to decide whether there had been sufficient discussion or not and to administer the rule of the House. The Home Member said he had perhaps heard wrongly to which the President replied then it was his own misfortune. The closure being declared Mr. Nariman replied briefly. The Home Member in exercising the right of reply expressed regret at the closure of the debate resulting in a large number of members of the House not speaking on the motion and in his support. The President asked the speaker to state if he was attempting to criticise the action of the President. The Home Member said it was not his intention to do so, but only to request that many able members of the House who would have urged his view point more forcibly should not have been able to do so. Continuing the Home Member wound up the debate appealing to the House to reject the motion. He also replied the criticism that Government were bringing supplementary grants after canvassing for votes, that the Ministers who were elected members of the Legislature had as much legitimate right as anybody else to canvass non-official members, especially in the face of active canvassing of the Swarajists who were adept in the art.

The House divided and the motion of adjournment was rejected by 51 votes against 43. The official benches loudly cheering the declaration.

The House next took up a motion by Mr. Kamble for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act. The Bill was opposed by a Muslim member from Sindh and on Division rejected by 55 against 15 votes.

The House also considered. Mr. Nariman's motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Rent Act as to extend protection both to business premises and dwelling places till 1928. The President ruled the section of the Bill relating to business premises was out of order in view of the rejection of Mr. Addyman's Bill and suggested the Bill relating to dwelling places may be considered in the next session. Mr. Nariman accordingly withdrew his Bill.

The Council then proceeded to discuss a resolution of Mr. R.G. Pradhan re. the creation of advisory Councils for districts to be consulted by district officers. Mr. Saptarshi moved an amendment for popularising in larger degree the constitution of advisory bodies. The discussion had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

NO NEED FOR PUBLICITY OFFICER.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in rejecting the supplementary grant for the establishment of the Publicity Officer, the Director of Information, delivered, the following speech in the Council on 26th July 1924.

Sir, I am reminded to-day of a lesson we all learnt at school called "Try again." A boy was trying to fly a kite. He tried once, twice, thrice and so on, and ultimately succeeded on the fifth occasion. I congratulate the Government on their admirable perseverance in bringing this resolution time after time, especially after their singular defeat in the last session. Nearly three years ago, no less a person than Rao Bahadur Sathe of Sholapur, a most steady and sober minded Liberal, complained that Government were, for some unaccountable reason, enamoured of the Director of Informaeion and were trying to give him a continuous existence irrespective of his merits. A good deal has been said about the merits of this Department, the voluable services the Director does to Government in carrying on official propaganda, the mistakes he corrects and the information he sends out. But that is not the issue before the House at the present moment. The only issue is that having only four months ago deliberately and after severe contest thrown out the motion for the grant, is this House prepared to go back upon its decision within four months. I may call the attention of my Hon. colleagues to the significant circumstances that the refusal of this grant on the last occasion was one of the two momentous issues this House fought with all its strength against the Government. The other issue was the refusal of the grant relating to the Empire Exhibition. My Hon. Colleagues will recall the strenuous opposition we then presented to Government and how Government were defeated with all the strength at their command.. Government have chosen to make this once more a test of their strength and my fear is that they must have felt their way before they rushed into the encounter once more. The one quality necessary in political action is firmness and consistency. It is the privilege of children and doting husbands to change their opinions from day to day. I am sure that there are very few persons in this Hon'ble House, who fall under either of these two categories I must frankly say that Government are not treating this House with the respect which it deserves. Government are not giving that finality to the decisions of this House, which is due to them. In all Constitutions relating to Assemblies there are rules which set a finality upon the decisions of the body. Even in the rules of this House there is one rule which requires that no resolution will be introduced within one year to contradict another, which had been passed by this House. There is great deal of wisdom in this rule. The self-respect and the dignity of the House are involved in this question. I want my Hon. colleagues not to be blinded to the true issue by the somewhat alluring circumstance that Government have cut down Rs. 20,000 from the original estimate. These Rs. 20,000 are simply the pay of the red coated Chaprasis and Indian underlings. The Officer whose salary we cannot touch in this House sits enthroned on its pedestal in all his pomp and power. We have no right to touch him. The Hon. the Non-Brahmin Member, for Nasik, Mr. Shinde, said that on the last occasion he voted against the grant because he did not approve of the activities of the Director in the matter of opposing the Non-Cooperation programme. I congratulate the Hon. Member on his passionate sympathy with the Non-Cooperation programme of which, I may say, in passing, this House is made aware for the first time. But leaving that quesion aside for a moment what guarantee does the Hon. Member find in the present motion, that, in spite of this retrenchment in the Chaprasis and Stenographers, the Director will not continue his political propaganda in future? No assurance of that character has been given to this House by the Hon. Leader, who introduced this motion. I want, therefore, to clearly put before this House the true issue. Is it going to resile from the position which it took four months ago. We shall be acting like little children if we did so. If we once encourage the Government to think that this House can be induced to alter its deliberate and well-considered decisions merely at the bidding of the Government, it will be an evil day for the reputation of this House in this Presidency and outside. Right or wrong, the decisions of this House are and ought to be inviolable until after one year. If the Government are anxious to restore the rejected grants, they have ample powers within the constitution to do so. If they do not wish to take the odious step to restore his grant let them wait till the next Budget is before this House, and then this House may consider the question on the merits. This is not the occasion for doing so. The sole issue before this House is whether by the approval of this motion, it is going to give an indication to Government that it is prepared to go back upon its former decision. Let me warn the House that if Government receive encouragement in this matter, the Hon, Members must not be surprised if in the October session they receive a similar resolution to restore the grant for the Empire Exhibition, which this House threw out with such resoluteness. I feel it is the this end of the wedge, and if this House allows this motion successfully to go through, it must not be surprised if the Government take advantage of its weakness and introduce such measures time after time whenever they feel that they have the strength to persuade the House to act like little children. I advise this House, therefore, to reject this motion.

DRENCHING RAIN IN LONDON

LONDON, July 28.

Drenching rain intermingled with unseasonable snow-fall was responsible for the cancellation of to-day's performance of the Empire Pageant and also slightly interferred with the royal inspection of six hundred scouts from all over the Empire for attending Jamboree.

INSPECTION OF SCOUTS.

Despite the downpour the boys marched whistling to Buckingham Palace. The inspection was held at Riding School instead of in the Quadrangle. Each detachment was grouped around its own flag which was dipped in salute to the King who shook hands with the Scout Masters and delivered a homily to the boys on the soundness of Scout precepts.

Australia has sent the strongest contingent, South Africa being the second and then India and Canada.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NOTE TO PERSIA

LONDON, July 28.

Washington.—Minister Kornfeld to-day delivers the American note to the Foreign Office at Teheran voicing the concern for safety of the Americanse in Persia and the need for better protection against fuorther indignities. Whilst the officials do not discuss the communications sent, Mr. Kornfeld admitted that the killing of MM. Imbrie and the unprovoked attach on his widow indicate the need for increased safeguards for the Americans.—Reuter.

LLOYD TRESTINO'S SPECIAL SAILINGS

LONDON, July 28.

In response to an active demand for accommodation the Llyod Trestino have arranged for six special sailings from Venice and Triest to Alexandria and Bombay in September, October and December.—Reuter

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In the share market to-day jutes owing to a further rise in the price of the raw material share values were not so strong to-day. Howrah and Clive giving way on bulls realising. Enquiry for the heavy priced stocks was limited and there was some easiness noticeable In coals Bansjorah exhibited a steadier feeling while Bengal, Searsole, Sendra, New Beerbhom and Bokaro and Ramgur were practically unchanged. Kuardi, Bhulanbararee and Marine declined in values. Teas have remained active with a very fair number of transactions reported. In miscellaneous Calcutta Ice marked a drop while Lever Bros. preference, Kellner preference and Cawnpore Sugar increased their quotations, otherwise there were no changes that call for comment. Government securities met with little or no response pending the result of tenders for the new loan. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/2, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/9, 6 per cent bonds 1926. 101/8.

Banks:—Karnani Industrial Bank 5/6.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton pref. 103, Kesoram 3/14.

Jutes;—Alliance ord. 572, Alliance pref. 98. Auckland pref. 104, Anglo-India 387, Barnagore 161, Bally 236, Belvedere 550, Budge Budge ord. 460, Budge Budge pref. 111, Cheviot 294, Clive 43/10, Dalhousie ord. 427, Delta 518, Empire ord. 59, Empire pref 116 8, Fort Gloster 910, Fort William 367/8, Gourepoor pref. 97, Gondalpara 920, Howrah 45/12, Hukumchand ord. 12/2, Kamarhatty 604/8, Kankinarrh 473, Kelvin 830, Khardah pref. 97, Kinnison 985, Lansdowne 337/6, National 300, Naihati 420, Northbrook ord. 60, Northbrook pref. 110, Nuddea 52, Orient 229/8, Presidency 8, Reliance 60/4, Standard 436, Union 575.

Coals:—Bansjorah 26/4, Bengal 628/8, Bhulanbarares 31/4, Bilbera 12/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/12, Kuardi 9/12, Marine 11, Neetaria 1/8, New Beerbhoom 37/4, Searsole 15/12 Sendra 20/8, Union 20/8.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref. 9/8. Indian Iron and Steel 30. Behar Rice 1/1. B.I. Corporation ord. 4/4. Calcutta Ice 13. Madan Theatres 1/12. Titaghur Paper ord. 1/5, Cawnpore Sugar 40.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and half pence.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(Continued from previous page.)

made my suggestions regarding jurisdiction to go into all these matters in this suit."

Mr. Justice Page: Then you had better learn it.

Mr. Bose: I have learnt it in this case. But I submit that it also ought to appear that I have made my suggestions without prejudice to my contention regarding jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Page: I have made my order. Sit down, Mr. Bose, sit down.

Mr. Bose: I must protest against your lordship addressing me in this fashion.

Mr. Bose was apparently going to submit something when his lordship said: "Will you resume your seat, Sir? Will you obey the order of the Court?

Mr. Bose: Yes, my lord, I sit down, but I rise again and ask your lordship's leave to make some submissions.

Mr. Justice Page: I refuse to allow you permission to rise again. Sit down. (After a pause) leave the Court, leave the Court.

Mr. Bose: I will leave the Court, but I do so under protest.

Mr. Bose left the Court and represented the matter to the Advocate-General. The incident created a great sensation and the members of the Bar appeared to be very much excited over it.

On representation to the Advocate-General it was decided that he would mention the matter to Mr. Justice Page before his lordship rose for the day.

By 4 o'clock members of the Bar as well as members of other branches of the profession began to pour into the Court-room of Mr. Justice Page who was in the midst of a part-heard case and before half-past four the room was crowded to suffocation.

When his lordship Mr. Justice Page was about to rise at 4-30 p.m. the Advocate-General addressing his lordship said:

My lord, before your lordship rises I have a very unpleasant matter to mention before you.

Mr. Justice Page: I am very glad to see you, Mr. Advocate-General.

JUDGE'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General: Thanks my lord. As the head of the Bar it has been represented to me that your lordship asked—directed—a member of the Bar to go out of the Court and I am here to protest against that remark. But I submit very respectfully to your lordship that a member of the Bar—and your lordship is a member of the Bar yourself—is entitled to courtesy from the Bench. And I am here to tell your lordship as your lordship is a member of the Bar yourself, you must realize how difficult it is for the members of the Bar to appear before your lordship and assist you if they cannot count upon the courtesy which your lordship has up to now always extended to the members of the Bar.

Mr. Justice Page: I regret very much now that you have come and have elected to speak. You are untutored in this matter. You know me well enough as you have been good enough to say, you know, that I have always shown respect to the Bar and I shall always continue to do so; but it is for the Judge to decide as to whether proceedings before him are conducted according to the rules of the Court, and in this instance I regret to say, for the first time since I have sat in this place, that a member of the Bar has flagrantly refused to obey the order which I passed. For that there is no excuse. It is for the Court alone to decide as to whether respect and courtesy is extended to it. And when a member of the profession, which you and I hold so dear, in the heat of the moment, or in the exuberance of spirit, travels beyond the attitude of respect which he is bound to tender to the Court, then one expects a member of the Bar to tender his apology to me—the Court, the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who sits in this place—for the disrespect which he has shown, and the Court will invariably extend to him every opportunity to express his regret and will be most patient towards any action which is taken. But for a member of the Bar to refuse to obey—or rather not to obey the order of the Court is a gross contempt of Court. far more gross in this case, because he stands there as one of those whose sold interest should be the administration of justice. I yield to no one in my determination to uphold all the traditions and privileges of the Bar—you know that well—but there is a paramount duty, which I owe to this Court and to the King-Emperor whom I represent that nobody, however, great, or however small, shall dare to show disrespect with impunity to persons holding the great office, which has been entrusted to me by the King-Emperor. I think and I hope that on little reflection the member of the Bar, who has permitted himself, no doubt in the heat of the moment, to adopt the attitude that is inconsistent with that which it is incumbent upon him to adopt towards this Court, that he will do what is right in the matter and come to express his regret, and he will receive from me every consideration. But I must protest against anybody dictating to me as to what my duty is in this respect.

The Advocate-General: I have not the slightest desire to dictate to your lordship what your duty is. That is not my duty. But I submit to your lordship very respectfully, while expressing regret that any member of the Bar should have shown discourtesy to the Court—I do submit with respect, that if he has been guilty of contempt of Court there is a procedure open to your lordship to take, and that it does not follow because a member of the Bar has lost his sense so far as to be guilty of contempt of Court that you should direct him to go out of Court in the same way as your lordship would do to your servant.

Mr. Justice Page:—I think on reflection, it is my last observation and then I rise—you will see that I am extremely moderate in taking the course I did rather than applying much more rigid requirements of law, which is open to me under the circumstances.

His lordship then left the Court.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The members of the Bar who were present in Court retired to the Library and held a meeting within closed doors, apparently to consider the situation that had arisen.

The meeting lasted for some time, but we are not in a position to state definitely what decision was arrived at. We understand, however, that the meeting resolved to resume further consideration of the matter on Thursday morning at 10 a.m.—The "Forward."

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

TO BE RELEASED ON 12TH AUGUST

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 28.

With special permission of the Secretary, Home Department, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.C. had an interview with Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the Yeravada Jail to-day. The Maulana looked healthy and now gets private food and also newspapers and is to be released on the 12th August, although it is not known where he is to be released.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION AT CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 28.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is to be released on the 11th August. The place of release is unknown. He will come direct to Cawnpore when released. Lala Gangadin Chhaoniwala is making arrangements on a grand scale to enable Cawnpore to accord a most cordial reception to the Maulana. He is calling a meeting of the local leading citizens on the 1st August to form a reception committee.

BABAR DEVA.

CLEMENCY APPEAL REJECTED,

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, July 27.

The notorious leader of dacoits, Babar Deva, will be hanged at Baroda to-morrow and his accomplices Dabhla and Anopia on the following days. The appeal for clemency preferred to His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda by the six comrades of dacoit Mr. Khan who were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life has been rejected.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 28.

The members of the Civil Justice Committee consisting of Justices G.C. Rankin (Calcutta), L. Stuart (Allahabad) and Dr. F. X. De Souza (Bombay) arrived in Madras this morning. The Committee will assemble in the Council Chamber to-morrow and hold its sitting till the 17th of August. It will then leave for Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 27.

The auction sale of toddy shops of Surat district took place on the 26th instant at Surat in the Collector's office. Formerly, the three tax including the license-tax never exceeded Rs. 5, but the present Collector raised it to Rs. 8 last year by introducing the tender system. This year a representation was made before the Hon. the Minister of Excise and the Dy. Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency against this tender system, as a result of which free open auction was proposed fixing the tree-tax at Rs. 6. When the auction opened the Collector informed those present that he proposed Rs. 6 as license-fee per tree in addition to Rs. 6 as tree-tax as upset price and asked those present to bid higher. Perfect silence in the hall prevailed; none came forward to bid. The Collector then postponed the auction with instructions that he would give the license at private offers.

About a couple of days ago the same happened with the auction of tree-foots but about 75 per cent of the tree-foots remained unauctioned.

SITUATION IN DELHI:

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 28.

The last two days passed off without any incident. The bazars have all been opened, but they are mostly closed at an early hour in spite of the assurances of police's protection. In order to avoid any breach of the peace during the approaching Moharrum the Police are taking elaborate precautions. In connection with the riot and murder committed in Sardar Bazar on the 15th instant the Police after making a thorough investigation have effected the arrest of twenty Mahomedans.

DHARWAR FIRING.

(Continued from preivous page).

there was no doubt that there were a certain number of people at the place of riot and also a certain number of children. Mr. Laxman Sabnis who was an anti-N. C. O. had stated that the crowd numbered about 2,000 people. There was also other evidence to a similar effect. All that showed that there was a fairly numerous crowd in the vicinity of the liquor shop, but it was not known how it collected there. Mr. Sabnis had also stated that the Police were lenient and he also saw stones on the roofs of the buildings. The fact that the Police first fired in the air showed that they had no desire to fire among the crowd. If the Police were asking people to disperse, it hardly fitted in with the allegation that they wanted deliberately to fire on the people. The judge held that there was evidence to show that the *tatti* was set on fire, and the condition of the shop and other evidence are pointed in the direction of the plaintiff's evidence. There was also evidence that two Khilafat volunteers were punished that day and the crowd had collected near the liquor shop. It was also proved that the crowd threw stones at Manokji Karaka's house; that they threw stones inside the jail compound, was supported by the evidence of the Superintendent of the Jail. The judge could not conceive how the Police could have pre-arranged a disturbance. The fact that there was a meeting held at Dharwar near the place of the riot proved that the whole place was in ferment. There was also the evidence of the Abkari Contractor's man that he was assaulted in the *tonga*. The judge could not understand how there could be fabricated a sham riot. He could not say that the disturbance was staged by the Police. The *tatti* was set on fire deliberately, and the judge could not say that the Police had deliberately pre-arranged the firing on the crowd. The court thought that the Police were justified in firing, and that there was a genuine riot; the charge made by the defence, therefore, also fell to the ground. Coming to the question of the evidence tendered by Venketesh Tiwari, who had signed one of the *Panchanamas*, the judge held that he was not telling the truth in his evidence before the Court. With regard to K. H. Mudwedker who was set at liberty after about a dozen witnesses had given sworn evidence against him alleging that he was present at the place of the riot, the judge held that the Police had seen a number of motor cars ready and and that and other facts did not exclude the probability of his being present at the place of riot; the fact also must be considered that he had been sentenced once before.

SESSIONS TRIAL.

Coming to the trial before the Sessions Judge at Dharwar, the Judge said the accused were called upon to put forth their defence evidence, but they had not done so on the ground that the Judge was prejudiced against them; they had, however, put in lengthy statements, and one of the accused had argued his case for two days. The best course for the accused then would have been to put forth their evidence and thus prove that the allegations against them were not true. But they had not done so. These very persons had now come forward to give evidence on behalf of the defence. They were not called into the witness-box, and he had merely read their evidence on Commission which was on record, said the Judge. He could not judge of their evidence from their personal demeanour in the witness-box. The accused had put in long statements in the Sessions trial and had also appealed to the High Court. The Court then stated that much was made about the condition of Mr. Guttal who was stated to be ill in bed on the day of the riot. But the Court quoted statements of other witnesses and said that it believed that Mr. Guttal was not ill enough to be able to walk up to the place of riot on the day in question, and there was nothing which could prevent him from walking to the place of disturbance. Mr. Guttal had not called in the Civil Surgeon to give witness on his behalf, although it was suggested to him by the Sessions Judge. The Court, therefore, believed that his evidence was untrue. And there was no evidence to show that all the evidence against the accused in the Sessions case was fabricated, and that the evidence fell far short of what was required to prove that it was intended to implicate the accused there. It was impossible for him to re-try the case again, said the Judge.

DAMAGES.

Coming to the question of damages, the Court said it was clear that the plaintiff had been injured in his reputation, for to call him a murderer, and other things was certainly injurious to his reputation. There was evidence of Mr. Painter that his Indian friends had treated him with reserve, because he was represented to be a public tyrant. But then the damages should not be punitive and they must depend upon the position in life of the parties and the circulation of the paper. He had, however, already referred to the plaintiff's position in regard to the Government of this country. He thought the facts in the suit, and the evidence, justified substantial damages. He had no evidence before him of the circulation of "The Bombay Chronicle", but it was not inconsiderable. The Judge, therefore, assessed the damages in this case at Rs. 15,000 with costs.

The Advocate-General asked for costs incurred on the Commission and it was decided that the plaintiff should be paid one-third the cost.

About the other two cases by Marston and Shivlingappa, the Advocate-General said they would give notice to the Court about them.

MATTEOTTI MURDER

MUSSOLINI'S CONDEMNATION

"NOT ONLY A CRIME, BUT A MISTAKE."

In his speech in the Italian Senate on June, 24th, regarding the political situation, with especial reference to the Matteotti affair. Signor Mussolini, the Prime Minister, said:

There is no need for me to repeat my extreme regret and horror at the crime against Signor Matteotti. I do not think that anyone will doubt the sincerity of my feelings in this matter, and I may here recall Talleyrand's words on the occasion of the abduction and murder of the Due d'Enghien: "It is not only a crime; it is a mistake."

It may be stated without fear of contradiction that amongst those who were the first to express horror at the crime and condemnation of those responsible for it were the Fascists. As to the judicial element, I will remind the House that in the first 48 hours after the denunciation and disappearance of those alleged to be responsible, the chief suspects were arrested, and further arrests were made in various parts of the country during the days following. Justice will be meted out irrespective of whether the guilty parties be high officials or not.

We must realise that the honour of the nation is in no way at stake. If one or several atrocious crimes are enough to cast a shadow or the morality or on the degree of civilisation of a people, what ought one to think of a great country where it has been recently recorded that 400 political crimes, some of them particularly tragic and sensational, have been perpetrated?

FASCIST AND LEFT "TERRORS."

To-day those currents in Europe described as the Left have inveighed against Fascism and the Italian Government, accusing both of being responsible for this rash and execrable act. Italian and foreign Socialists, taking advantage of this atrocious episode, have been holding boisterous meetings protesting against alleged Fascist terror in Italy. They forget the effective terror they have exercised in various parts of Europe. Many of those who have been using Signor Matteotti's corpse as a platform to declaim from would be ready to indulge in a much worse form of terror.

In the meantime, it is not opportune for newspapers to undertake a sort of unofficial preliminary examination simultaneously with the judicial investigation, or to conduct an unofficial trial, for while the court trials are proceeding there will be too many persons who from motives of political, party, or personal rancour, or rivalry in economic interests, will be trying to carry out a kind of lynch law. That would be as regrettable as an attempt at rescue.

As to the nature of the crime, I must not give the findings of the preliminary inquiry; the published accounts of the trial will provide us with a reconstruction of the crime, its various phases, and its general and immediate causes.

Signor Serrati, the former editor of the "Avanti," published in the Moscow "Pravda" on April 18 an article stating: "The masses seek vengeance. When they arise again they will be terrible. The last time the proletariat granted the bourgeoisie pardon. They were too gentle with the bourgeoisie when they were in the position to settle accounts for the torture suffered during the war, while the bourgeoisie was enriching itself at their expense. Next time there shall be no pardon."

ATROCITIES COMPARED.

The massacre and horrible mutilation of sailors who were passing through Empoli may perhaps be described as a "mass crime," but the massacre in the Diana Theare at Milan was as coolly premeditated and carried out as the execution of Signori Scimula and Sonzini at Turin. But there is this difference. While the assassination of Signor Matteotti has been unanimously deplored, the "Avanti" stated that the murder of Signori Scimula and Sonzini at Turin on a foggy September night in 1920 should be regarded as bad luck due to their national faith as Fascists.

The Senate may permit me to mention with satisfaction the correct attitude of those foreign Parliaments and Governments, more especially the Swiss National Council, which in consonance with international propriety, have refrained from meddling in the domestic affairs of the Italian nation. All nations have passed either before or since the war through moral, political, economic, and financial crises which seemed to place everything at stake and call for every effort on the part of the peoples. In the present case it is a question of regime, as has been temperately stated in Italy and elsewhere.

A DEFENCE OF FASCIST METHODS.

It must be remembered that the present regime arose out of a revolution accomplished by a party scarcely three years old, whose improvised formations did not permit of delicate control. All risings and big social movements throw together the good and the bad, the honest man and the rogue, men violent through fanaticism or cupidity, idealists and parasites. The selection of individuals according to their capabilities and their probity is difficult enough in normal times; it is much more difficult in abnormal times.

The Ministry of the Interior has been the target of every sort of criticism and accusation. The impression it was intended to give was that the Viminal Palace was seething with corruption; in reality, there were, and are, at the Viminal hundreds of respectable, honourable, and dutiful officials, great and small. The heads of that great department are above every suspicion, and I am convinced that with the measures already taken and those to be taken normal conditions will be fully restored there.

OTHER REVOLUTIONS.

I have been reproached with being aloof from affairs of domestic politics. That is not true, for the fundamental problem of home politics has always been my constant and daily preoccupation. After the march on Rome, I found myself confronted with an enormous mass of domestic problems, with which no one else would have been able to cope. There was the question of absorbing illegality into the Constitution and of bringing the swollen river back into the bed of legality. There are revolutions which, like that in England, disturbed the peoples for half a century. It can be safely said that the French convulsion launched in 1789 lasted without interruption until 1870, and it must therefore not be a matter for astonishment if the crisis which began in October 1922 or rather the general crisis which both during and after the war was particularly acute in Italy, has not yet finally settled down.

Within 48 hours of the march on Rome I succeeded in getting the 60,000 youths who came to Rome back to their centres in perfect discipline. It was my intention, in order to set limits to the movement, to parade the Fascists before the King, General Diaz, and Admiral Thaon di Revel. I also made it my first business to forbid the officers belonging to the Rome garrison from giving proof of their sympathy with me, as I was convinced that the army ought not to meddle in politics.

THE ELECTIONS.

I called to the Government men of all parties and reopened Parliament, where discussions took place on the subject of full powers. For one year I exercised these powers, and forbore to ask for an extension, notwithstanding the fact that the popular Party would have voted in favour of it. I proposed no exceptional laws, and hastened to take another step in the path of legality.

Here Signor Mussolini reviewed the measures taken within the Fascist party to place it in harmony with the constitutional necessities of the Government, and then continued.—

"Our social policy succeeded in bringing together the forces of production and in re-establishing industrial discipline and continuity. In the elections, the national list secured 4,800,000 votes, which bears testimony to the imposing strength of the Government in the country."

Baby's Own Tablets

MAKE HER BABY PLUMP AND WELL—A CANADIAN MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Aleide Lepage, of Ste Beatrix, Quebec, Canada, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to my baby. They regulated her bowels and stomach and made her plump and well."

The ailments of childhood—constipation, indigestion, colic, croup, colds, worms, teething pains, etc.—can be quickly banished through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild yet thorough laxative which speedily regulates the bowels and sweetens the stomach. Guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs, they can be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety.

Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

THE LION OF MAHARASHTRA

LOKMANYA TILAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when the British Lion was roaring in India and drowning the shrieks of the starving and suffering people, there arose in Maharashtra, a lion smaller in size but stouter in heart, who by his prowess defied his senior, and bearded him in his own den! That was Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The "Kesari" was his thunder and his mane! The British Lion captured it in 1895; but had to give up under the pressure of scholars and statesmen! Then the British Lion took to pinpricks! And persecuted Lokmanya by the Tai Maharaj prosecution case! Again in 1907-08, the British Lion captured the "Kesari", and encaged the Lion for six years! It passes one's comprehension, how the British Lion, supported by British Police, British Army, British Laws and British Judiciary could not afford to keep the Lion of Maharastrya free! Was there some inherent superiority of the encaged Lion? Or inherent defermity of the British Lion in India? Or both combined? Let historians decide. To day, on Lokmanya's anniversary day, we pay our respectful homage to the Lion of Maharashtra. We pray for his blessings. We know not, whether he would have stuck to responsive co-operation or advocated non-co-operation. But we do feel and say, that he would never have assailed Gandhiji and his great movement in the manner in which the "Kesari" and its circle are doing. At the same time, it must be owned, that the present solidarity of the Swaraj Party in C. P. is due to the excellent organization of Lokmanya. And we should be failing in our duty to the departed Lion—patriot of India, if we do not observe his tolerance and forget the central fact—that we are Indians first—that Swaraj is our birthright—and that we should attain it—no matter how the British Lion is frowning, and roaring and rushing—for, remember how Lokmanya faced the Lion boldly, bravely and brilliantly. May his great life be an inspiration to Young India! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Amritsar, July 25.

MR. FORSTER'S BOOK ON INDIA.

MR. H. W. MASSINGHAM'S REVIEW.

The following review by H. W. Massingham of Mr. Forster's Great Novel 'A Passage to India' appears in the "New Leader:"—

I read the other day a notice, in 'The Nation,' of Mr. E. M. Forster's novel, 'A passage to to India.' It was a very laudatory notice, written by a gentleman who expressed, with evident sincerity, his sense of the aesthetic and spiritual qualities of Mr. Forster's book, and gave an alluring picture of the delicacy and complexity of its structure, built up in "arch beyond arch" of individual and personal and political relationships. At that point the criticism came to an end, with an asseveration of the extreme beauty of this production of Mr. Forster's. But on the actual subject of his work, beyond a general remark that it dealt with India, with the politics of Anglo-India, with Nationalist India, and with the visit of two English ladies to India, the article threw no light whatever. For all that one could tell, Mr. Forster might have written in a sketchy-spiritual way anything about India that had come into his head to write. The one palpable fact which was made clear to the reader was that he had strongly impressed Mr. Leonard Woolf with the beautiful way he had written it.

A SATIRE OF CONTRASTS.

Now, this habit of our latter-day critics of writing on literature as if its form pattern, or its spiritual rhythm, and not its meaning and content, were the most important thing about it, is very characteristic of them, and it is quite true that Mr Forster's wonderful style offers itself to this kind of admiration. He has the modern writer's gift of analysis, of spiritual discernment of the concealed or half-concealed sides of human nature. The irony of the contrast between what we say and even think, and the dark current of instinctive life that flows on beneath all this seeming, presses on his mind, just as it presses on the sterile, not to say the malign, genius of Mr. D. H. Lawrence. He has the art of presenting both the thoughts of men and the scenes in which they develop —witness the brilliant descriptions of the trial at Chandrapore and the festival of Krishna in Mau, the Indian State. And his detail is at once rich and curious. None of his contemporaries has a finer power of suggesting the colour and movement of life, and can be at once so disdainful and so sympathetic about it.

Nevertheless, it is just as informing to talk merely of the beautiful manner in which 'A Passage to India' is written as it would be to remark of the "Decline and Fall" that "Mr. Gibbon had composed a wonderful architectural work on the early and late Roman Empire." Gibbon, of course, had the most definite thing to say about Imperial and Christian Rome, and he took care to say it on nearly every one the same way. Mr. Forster has something extremely pointed to say about India, and he says it directly and passionately, or of his thousands of crowded pages or ironically and suggestively, just as the current of his thought sweeps him along.

That is by no means to say that he has written a pamphlet. 'A passage to India' is, indeed, a satire of contrasts, much in the same sense that the 'Voyage to Lilliput' is a satire of contracts. As Swift sets against the grossness of Gulliver the pettiness of the race of little men, so Mr. Forster portrays the super-sensitiveness, the impulsiveness, the charm and the weakness, of Mohammedan and Hindu India, in order to emphasise the honesty, the arrogance, the intellectual shallowness, the physical courage and the moral tremors of the governing caste, in all its haughty and unimaginative segregation. In effect, the book is addressed to the Dyers and the O'Dwyers of India, and to those who keep up the political repute of these people in this country. It says: "Keep your bad manners if you will but realise that they are losing you India if they have not already lost it." Only all this is said or inferred in the manner of the artist, not of the didactic writer. The latter can bring theory, rhetoric, argument, into the case. The artist can only contribute his love or his aesthetic and moral aversions.

Now Mr. Forster's temperament draws him towards native India, as it draws his away from the temper and spirit of Anglo-Indianism. Thus the exquisite picture of Dr. Aziz is touched with sympathy, as the picture of Major Callendar is deeply bitten with disdain. But both sketches are in proportion. Mr. Forster knows well where the weakness of a non-English India, an India from which we had withdrawn in anger or despair, would be—an India in which the affinities and repulsions of Professor Godbole, the Brahman, met the affinities and repulsions of Dr. Aziz, the Mohammedan, without the screen of British indifference through between them. And he seems—perhaps he only seems—to suggest that if such Englishmen as Mrs. Fielding and such Englishwomen as Mrs Moore could have their say, the irreconcilable might be reconciled, the all but-impossible accomplished. But Mr. Forster's serio-comic picture of the India of today is not of a thing that can last. It is the image of a phantasm, almost a joke of the Time-spirit. If India is governed from the bridge-tables and tennis-courts of Chandrapore—well, the day is coming when she will be so no longer.

WARRING SPIRITUALITY.

This, then is the theme of A Passage to India. Its illustration is in the main through a single price of portraiture. Dr. Aziz, the victim of an hysterical woman and an equally hysterical society, is also the hero of the story. He is imagined in such a glow of feeling and drawn with such delicacy of touch that it seems natural to guess an original. But it is clear that Mr. Forster means us to take him for a good deal—not all—of India. In the rich profusion and confusion of her creeds and loyalties he stands out for something tangible, to be apprehended with sympathy and won, as far as India is to be won at all, with a price. Mrs Moore wins him in a moment, with a single touch of spiritual generosity. The Collector and the "Bridge Party" lose him again, it seems for ever. Mr. Fielding attempts a recapture, and the effort fails, because both men feel that the time of Anglo-Indian reconciliation is not yet. There is too much between—too little character and clear purpose on the one side, not enough understanding on the other. Perhaps when the problem of Krishna and his worship, the problem of Professor Godbole and is food, and the problem of "Ronny" and his rawness, have all been solved together, the peace-makers can to talk.

Therefore it is not enough to ignore the subject of Mr. Forster's story, and to content oneself with the delicate ornament that so delights Mr. Wolf and the rest of the readers of "A Passage to India." Yet it is true to say that its charm lies equally in its precision of detail, and in the way in which, when once the vivid impression of reality is attained the study as a whole recedes into a mystical background, where the half-revealed forces have their play—the dim prophecies and blank misgivings of Mrs. Moore, the ecstasies and (to the European mind) the absurdities of the Brahman, to whom mere happenings are nothing, and "whose conversations frequently culminated in a cow." Obviously, the Anglo-Indian scene is a tangle of such obscure and warring spiritualities as these. But it is also a little absurd. Absurd are the Collector and the frightened gathering in the Chandrapore club, scenting a second Mutiny because Miss Quested has had an attack of nerves:—

People drove into the club with studious calm—the jog-trot of country gentlefolk between green hedgerows, for the natives must not suspect that they were agitated. They exchanged the usual drinks, but everything tasted different, and then they looked out at the pallsade of purple cactuses stabbing the purple threat of the sky; they realised that they were thousands of miles from any scenery that they understood. The club was fuller than usual, and several parents had brought their children into the rooms reserved for adults, which gave the air of the Residency at Lucknow. One young mother—a brainless but most beautiful girl—sat on a low ottaman in the smoking-room with her baby in her arms; her husband was away in the district, and she dared not return to her bungalow in case the "niggers attacked." The wife of a small railway official, she was generally snubbed; but this evening, with her aburdant figure and masses of corn-gold hair, she symbolised all that is worthy fighting and doying for —more permanently a symbol, perhaps than poor Adela. "Don't worry, Mrs. Blakiston; those drums are only Mohurram," the men would tell her. "Then they've started," she moaned, clasping the infant and rather wishing he would not blow bubbles down his chin at such a moment as this. "No, of course not; and, anyhow, they're not coming to the club." "And they're no coming to the Burra Sahib's bungalow either, my dear, and that's where you and your baby'll sleep to-night," answered Mrs. Turton, towering by her side like Pallas Athene, and determining in the future not to be such a snob.

GOVERNING FEAR.

Absurd, too, is Aziz himself, melting in a moment when the governing caste behaves a little decently to him, and blazing up into wrath as it falls back to its habitual mood of cold intolerance. Mr. Forster's conclusion is, perhaps, a little difficult to state. Fear, and the concealment of thought that fear brings, govern, to his mind, the whole Anglo-Indian relationship. The Indian dreads the fury of a second Amritsar. The Englishman knows himself hated, a stranger in an unknown and a complicated land and feels that the hatred is unjust. Reconciliation might come through love and understanding. But how can India understand our shy, distant race? And what is an Englishman to make of a people that bows down to the strangest kinds of idol and yet somehow enjoys the easy and scandalous intimacy with Godhood which Mr. Forster describes in his brilliant picture of the celebration of the Birth of Krishna.

Some of the villagers thought the Birth had occurred, saying with truth that the Lord must have been born, or they could not see Him. But the clock struck midnight, and simultaneously the rending note of the conch broke forth, followed by the trumpeting of elephants, all who had brought packets of powder threw them at the altar, and in the rosy dust and incense and clanging and shouts. Infinite Love took upon itself the form of Shri Krishna and saved the world. All sorrow was annihilated, not only for Indians, but for foreigners, birds, caves, railways, and the stars; all became joy, all laughter; there had never been disease nor doubt, misunderstanding, cruelty, fear. Some jumped in the air, others flung themselves prone and embraced the bare feet of the universal lover; the little girl slipped out and danced by herself, her black pigtails flying. Not an orgy of the body; the tradition of the shrine forbade it. But the human spirit had tried by a desperate contortion to ravish the unknown, flinging down science and history in the struggle: yes, beauty herself.

Alas! it seems impossible for an Englishman (unless he is a Scotchman) to enjoy God. But it ought to be within his competence to begin to realise what a task the Indian spirit has laid upon him, and to resort to such interpreters of it as the author of "A Passage to India."

(Continued from column 5.)

no rain in the village, the supply of fodder is exhausted, corn kept for future subsistence is sold to pay arrears. Under these circumstances will His Excellency kindly grant remission as per our prayer in the memorial dated 10/7/24 and the telegrams, and kindly order to refund the paid-up arrears to mitigate the hardships of impending famine? Thanking in anticipation.—Yours etc.,

D. K. GHANEKAR.

Rajuri-Junnar.
Dated 23rd July.

THE RAJURI GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I bring to your notice that the "Times of India's" correspondent has published in the issue of that paper dated 17th July, 1924, in the 1st column of 8th page a letter under headings "Land Revenue Payment" "Rajuri Protest" "A Non-Co-operation Stunt" in which he misrepresents our grievance in many respects. I write this letter purposely to you to remove those misrepresentations and *also to inform you of the sad end of Rajuri grievance*, with a request to give it an early publicity.

(a) In the 4th para of his letter, 'Times's' correspondent says, that villagers told the Collector while the crop was standing that it was an exceptionally good crop and now the villagers are complaining about anna-valuation when there are no means to check the assertion. This is not at all true. The circular order R.E.V. 91 8-2-24 of the Collector, for collecting three instalments from us became known to us at the end of February, 1924, when more than half the revenue for the year 1923-24 was already collected. Then we sent out first application dated 21st March 1924 to the Collestor; the reply to which was received on 7/5/24, *when we came to know the anna-valuation and its consequences* Then we appealed on 13/5/24 to the Commissioner C. D. to which the reply is received on 18th July 1924. We think last year's anna-valuation is not based on the crops, but on some other considerations. We have alluded to them in our application to the Commissioner. Besides, the principles upon which anna-valuation is based ignore the peculiar condition of the village and, therefore, give faulty results which occasionally ruin the villagers as in the present case.

(b) The "Times' " correspondent in the same para says, that the surrounding villages have paid the arrears willingly. This is quite a coontortion of facts. Almost all the surrounding villages have complained about *Anewari*, but no notice was taken of treir complaints as they failed to take a stand for them as Rajuri took. No doubt arrears are realised from them, but the circumstances under which they have paid are known to them and to their neighbours alone. At Belha, a neighbouring village, four instalments are collected (at Rajuri only 3), but the state of their crops was worse than ours.

(c) As for charges made by Messrs. Bhopatkar and Gunjal against officials, the villagers who happened to be the spectators of the drama of collecting arrears, acted by the then newly-arrived Mamalatdar and his party on 19th, 20th and 21st June are convinced about them. Now is an occasion for the villagers to congratulate themselves for maintaining perfect peace on those days in spite of the attempts which were going on all round them to break it by wounding their feelings. It is a mistake of Messrs. Bhopatkar and Gunjal to charge the officers so, for they are not to be blamed for these performances as their behaviour was in strict accordance to the old adage that "Everything is fair in love and war."

(d) In the first and last paragraphs the "Times' " correspondent signifies that Rajuri people are not complaining of their own accord but outsiders—possibly Swarajists—have hatched up this trouble—a storm in a tea-cup,—but I deny this in toto on behalf of the villagers. The outsiders knew nothing about our grievance till they heard that three Khatedars of Rajuri had been arrested. That took place on 10/6/24. Before that our grievance was before the Government for about two months. In support of this assertion the correspondent quotes one instance. When one of the leaders imprisoned was released by unfair payment of his revenue, he communicated his resentment to the Government officers as well as to one Swarajist Councillor. Why has he informed the Swarajist Councillor? The Swarajists must have told the villagers to start this non-co-operation and therefore when one of the local leaders was thrown overboard, he felt it necessary to inform about it to his chief at Poona is the conclusion drawn by the correspondent. But in this he forgets, that apart from being a Swarajist, a councillor, and a bold advocate of popular cause, Mr. Bhopatkar is also a well-known pleader whom many men approach in the capacity of his clients to get their personal grievances redressed in courts. Thus the "Times's" correspondent suspects in our grievance, an obstinate non-co-operation. *It is a misfortune of the subjects that non-co-operation and politics are seen in simple and legitimate grievances of the villagers.* If the big officers of the Government would take the same attitude, no complaint would reach them, the subordinates smashing it in its very beginning by abusing it as a non-co-operation.

(e) Lastly, I may inform you, that the period of forfeiture notice issued against the villagers being over, the arrears are paid on 19th July under written protest, for mistakes in calculation regarding the arrears in forfeiture notices, amongst other grounds. It is painful to note that the arrears were to be collected before 13/3/24, but the accounts regarding the arrears were now ready even on 19th July in spite of the complaint to the Mamalatdar and the Collector. What does this show?

(f) Thus the Rajuri trouble is over. The Government have got their revenue, besides over and above the arrears, they have got about Rs. 700 for fines and other charges from the subjects, because the latter comitted the grave fault of praying for grace of remission to the Commissioner C. D. and His Excellency and waiting for their reply. We received the reply of the Commissioner to our application dated 13/5/24 and wires dated 12/5/24 and 23/5/24 on 18th July, 1924, just a day before the period of forfeiture notices was to end ordering us to pay three instalments! It seems the Commissioner may have waited to see the effects of the coercive measures on the villagers, but, to my mind, the reply is given when a copy of the memorial submitted to His Excellency reached his office. Thus, though we tried all constitutional means to get justice we got the reverse of it. Even the simple request of the people that as arrears belong to an extreme famine year and the present year also a partly famine year, the collection should be suspended was not granted, and yet there is

(Continued in Column 4.)

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(4)

EAST AND WEST.

The Ahmedabad Meeting.

No event in the Indian Nationalist movement since the imprisonment of M. K. Gandhi two years ago has been so significant as this singular leader's surrender to the Swarajists at Ahmedabad. He confronted the Committee of the National Congress with a demand which they could not treat otherwise than as fantastic, since it included a half-hour's hand-spinning every day, by all members of the National Committee, as the test of Non-Co-operation orthodoxy. When the Das-Nehru party had walked out, Mr. Gandhi carried a modified resolution, and then, in order to get the Swarajists back, he consented to the evisceration of his general resolution. He insisted, however, in pressing a motion repudiating the tribute paid by the Bengal Swarajists to the motive of a political assassin of the English police officer, Mr. Day. This point Mr. Gandhi carried, against C. R. Das. The conference ended in hysterical scenes, and Mr. Gandhi confessed to his followers the utter failure of his efforts to carry the Indian people towards Swaraj by the road of non-political and non-violent self-sacrifice. The net result of the Ahmedabad encounter is a victory for the party of political action—a victory which Mr. Gandhi will seek to nullify before the next assembly of the National Congress.—The "Nation and the Athenaem."

A Possible Shelter.

The outcome of the Extremist caucus which closed in India last week is apparently a famous victory for most, if not all, of the contending sections, and, without fuller reports of the proceedings than the cable has brought, we should not like to commit ourselves to a definite opinion on points of detail, but the general position is perhaps fairly represented by a remark we heard the other day to the effect that Mr. Gandhi has turned his platform into an umbrella. No one need now take his stand on the Mahatma's elaborate resolutions, or qualify for political leadership by making up his daily tale of homespun yarn, but it is still open to anyone to take shelter under them until the storm of criticism shall blow over. That means that the original ideals have definitely lost ground among the more prominent politicians, but the next meeting of the full Congress must be awaited in order to know how far the change has penetrated downwards through the rank and file, who may conceivably assert a claim to influence the movement they finance. From one point of view we should like to see them do so, but there is so much important work waiting to be done in India that the elimination of the impracticalities of the last few years is getting rather urgent.—"The Near East."

Vocational Training in India.

Vocational training to prepare soldiers for civil life is being undertaken in India on somewhat different lines from those followed at home. Patriotic employers have taken on a number of serving soldiers to give them practical experience in the trades which they wish to join. This is following the Japanese precedent on a much smaller scale. It is worthy of note that the Carnegie Endowment for international peace has in recent publications shown how Japanese industries have been built up by a similar plan. In an account of the movement which I have received, the credit for it is given to Major-General T. A. Cubitt, commanding the Assam district. His brother, Sir Bertram Cubitt, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, might see what can be done with British employers in this direction. But the trade unions are always with us.—"Truth."

Legislatures and the Law.

The most piquant item of the recent news from India is that the Calcutta High Court has been moved for an injunction to prohibit the local legislature from considering a motion which the Government proposes to introduce. We have no intention of entering into the legal questions thus raised, but this form of procedure is so congenial to Indian mentality that, if the High Court finds it has jurisdiction—and it has never shirked responsibility—the position will become almost impossible, for business may at any time be held up until judges in India have reached a decision, and the Privy Council has decided whether their decision is correct. Subordinate legislatures have of course, to expect, as the Dominions know so well, that a proportion of their work will in due course be declared unconstitutional, but judicial interference with pending business is a different matter, and, if the practice becomes established, the choice will apparently lie between amending the Constitution so as to stop it, and locating a bench of the Privy Council in Delhi, a course for which there is much to be said on other grounds.—"The Near East."

The I. A. R. O.

I see it stated that the Government of India view "with pained surprise" the lack of patriotism among the class which has hitherto supplied its Reserve officers. Why surprise, pained or otherwise? Who can afford to be patriotic nowadays? I gather from a correspondent of the "Statesman" that it costs even more than it did in 1914 to be patriotic enough to join the I.A.R.O. The pre-war outfit allowance of Rs. 600 has even been reduced to Rs. 400, notwithstanding that kit costs twice as much to-day as it did in 1914. And the old I.A.R.O., whose kit has been through several years' active service with him gets nothing more whatever to enable him to renew it. What does the Government of India expect from such niggardliness?—"Truth."

Protection and Lobbying.

Among the details brought by the mail regarding the Protection debates in Simla, perhaps the most striking is the reaction of legislators to the pressure brought to bear on them by the industries concerned. Everybody knows that Protection means lobbing, and most of us have anticipated that, once started, lobbying would flourish in India, because it is essentially the procedure which prevailed throughout the centuries of Indian autocracy. What was not anticipated was that legislators would be quick to resent the procedure, and would be led to look critically into a measure they were at first prepared to accept without comment. It would be premature to build too much on this development, for, compared with most parts of India, Bombay is notoriously deficient in tact, and it is quite possible that the lobbying was too energetic for the taste of the more sedate North, but nevertheless the reaction strikes us as a distinctly hopeful sign. Legislators are everywhere subject to the pestering attentions of touts of every description, and even in politically advanced countries they show a curious reluctance to protect themselves against the nuisance, yet the remedy is in their own hands and we should like to believe that the fact is already becoming realised in Simla.—"The Near East."

The Indian Unattached List.

A question was asked in the House the other day about the grievance of the warrant-officers of the Indian unattached list, who have only received since January, 1922, the marriage allowance granted to warrant-officers of the British service in October, 1920. Why the concession was not made retrospective to 1920 for them as it was for the men who were working side by side with them nobody can guess. The Under-Secretary of State says that "the question still awaits a final decision." There is a crump of comfort in this, but in time men get "fed up" even with crumbs.—"Truth."

Recruiting in Mandated Territory.

"It has been decided," said Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons last week, that natives of British mandated territories are not to be recruited for service outside the territories, while within them they may only be recruited for police or local defence. When was this decided? Article XXII. of the Covenant of the League of Nations, applying to these (Class B) territories, speaks of—

"The prevention of . . . military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory."

Two or three years ago the Assembly of the League passed a resolution that no Power should increase its military strength by accepting a mandate. It is well that we should honour our obligations, but what is the point of announcing our decision as if it were something done quite recently?—"Truth."

The British Empire: Alternative Views.

If when we talk about the British Empire we mean a London-run world State, as the British Empire was for part of the nineteenth century, a mother-country surrounded by its subservient colonies, a great "coloured" Empire run by a mere handful of white officials, if that is what we mean by the British Empire then we had better realise the fact once for all that it is no more. If, on the other hand, our ideas have kept pace with the times and our conception of the British Empire is a world State of absolutely, *free equal and self-governing nations* bound together by many ties of sentiment, co-operating for the welfare of mankind, then we can afford to ignore the gloomy forebodings of the Jeremiahs among us, for we believe the principles on which the British Commonwealth rests are lasting ones.—Major Evelyn Wrench in the "Spectator."

Dominion Diplomacy.

Direct representation of the Dominions at Washington and elsewhere formed a subject of discussion at the last Imperial Conference, and met with a mixed reception. It is a thorny question, fraught with considerable danger to the unity of the Empire. Commercial *attaches* nominated by the Dominions one can allow and appreciate, but the appointment of Ministers Plenipotentiary is quite another matter. Yet we find the Socialist Government yielding to the claim put forward in this respect by the Irish Free State, and so the ball has been set rolling. It will be interesting to see where it stops.

There can be no possible reason for a Free State Minister at Washington, and Mr. Thomas's excuse that the concession has become necessary owing to the magnitude of interests of the Free State in the United States shows a strange lack of political knowledge and is unworthy of a man holding the responsible position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Such an excuse might with some reason be urged in the case of Canada but when applied to the Free State it falls into the category of terminological inexactitudes which have become so frequent among members of the Socialist Government. Coming, as the change does, with the renewal of Mr. MacKenzie King's agitation concerning the diplomatic arrangements between Canada and the United States, it looks as if it may be necessary to call together another Imperial Conference for the further discussion of the whole matter. We are opposed to direct representation on the gound that it must necessarily imperil the unity of the Empire, and we are pleased to see that Mr. Bruce's opinion accords with this view.—"Saturday Review."

Better than Lord Curzon.

There have been two major developments in the great triangular negotiations between England, France and Germany, which still dominate the European scene. First, Germany has answered "Yes" to the Allied demand for another general inspection of German armaments by the Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control. Three months ago, it must be remembered, Germany refused this demand. Her Government now states that she accepts it because she detects a new tone of conciliation and reasonableness in Allied communications. Here, then, is a tangible result of M. Herriott's and Mr. MacDonald's new policy. True the German Note contains a good deal of very contentious matter on the subject of the harmlessness of German athletic clubs. This the Paris Nationalist Press has, of course, seized upon as proof of the renewed perfidy of Germany. But after all, it does not very much matter what Germany says about her amateur military organizations if she is willing to allow the Allies to inspect them. Quite obviously this part of the German Note was put in as a sop to the German Nationalist Parties. It is hopeless to expect the German Government to plead guilty on every count.

The second development is M. Herriot's general permission for all the exiles of the Ruhr to return to their homes. These now number well over 100,000. It is not to be expected that at this late hour such a measure will have a great effect on German opinion, but at any rate it ends a state of things which undoubtedly did more to embitter Franco-German relations than any other single factor. These two developments are certainly all to the good as far as they go. A third favourable symptom is that French confidence in English support, should her security ever again be threatende, is undoubtedly growing. Mr. MacDonald has certainly managed to convince the French of his friendliness far better than ever Lord Curzon did.—"Spectator."

Mussolini Weathering The Storm.

Although the political crisis in Italy which was caused by the Matteotti crime cannot be said to be resolved, a certain improvement in the situation is evident in the much greater tranquillity of the country, induced partly by the action of the King in urging a pacific policy on the nation, and partly by the speeches as well as the acts of Signor Mussolini himself. Not only has he shown great energy and determination in his dealings with those persons, some of them well-known Fascist leaders, who are implicated or thought to be implicated in the crime, but he has purged his Cabinet by the reconstitution of his Government. The vast majority of the Italian people is convinced that Mussolini himself had nothing to do with the crime, and still regards him as a saviour. The Opposition Parties in Parliament have formed a common front against him, but as its unity is more apparent than real, he has little to fear. As long as he stays at home to direct affairs he will be safe; if he left the country there would be a different story to tell.—"Saturday Review."

Another View.

The situation in Italy is developing in a rather unexpected fashion. Signor Mussolini's position seems to have been more seriously injured by the Matteotti crime and its reverberations, than even his enemies had entured to hope; and it is not impossible that in the near future he may be forced to resign. His prestige has been severely haken. He is very likely the ablest statesman Italy possesses, but it is evident now that he is not a god or even a superman, and unluckily for him it is as something of that kind that he has always posed. He is discovering at last the specific weakness of all dictatorship which profess to be founded upon the will of the people. For the power of a "demeratic" Dictator depends utterly the maintenance of an illusion; inevitably he is the slave of his own glamour; and if he allows himself to be influenced by his own intelligence, if he attempts, that is to say, to follow the path of real statesmanship, which is always the path of compromise, he destroys his own power pricks the gloriously coloured bubble upon which he has balanced himself. Signor Mussolini seems to have done this. He may find his feet again presently on the solid earth of a genuinely democratic mandate; but not probably until after he has spent some little time in the wilderness of Opposition. His methods have failed him; the Matteotti crime was something that he could not brazen out; for the moment he is a Dictator *pour rire*, and the fickle Italian public is not only cursing him—which might not matter very much—but also, it seems, laughing at him. And Dictators cannot afford to be laughed at.—The "New Statesman."

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

INTERPELLATIONS ON PURCHASE OF MATERIALS.

Mr. K.F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—Will Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the British manufacturers and firms outside India with whom the Bombay Devedopment Department have, since its inception, placed orders for plants, machinery, implements, tools or other materials of the value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—The information would have to be called for from the Director General of Stores, London, as no direct orders are placed with any British manufacturers and firms outside India.

The following is the list of local firms representing manufacturers and firms outside India from whom articles of European manufacture of the value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards have been locally purchased under rules 5 and 13 of the Stores Rules in Appendix 4, Civil Account Code, Volume 1.

Ingersoll Rand (India), Ltd., Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., William Jacks & Co., Abdulbhoy Fazulbhoy, M.M.H.J.M Chotani, Hatimbhoy Gulamhussain and Brothers, Vacuum Oil Co., Anglo Siam Corporation, Ltd., Fakrudin and Co., Killick, Nixon and Co., Namanbhai Heptoolabhai and Co., Wadia & Co., Universal Works, Mackenzies, Ltd., Forbes, Forbes, Campbell, Russa Engineering Works, Richardson and Cruddas, John Fleming & Co., John E. Minnit and Co., Marshall Sons & Co., Alfred Herbert Ltd., Millers Timber Trading Co., Royal Hardware Stores, Robert Hudson & Co., Parry & Co., The Paterson Engineering Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd., John Fowler (India), Ltd., Mirrlees Bickerton and Day, Ltd., British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Braithwaite and Co., Ltd.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—Will Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the manufacturers or firms in Great Britain, British Dominions and Colonies, with whom the Bombay Development Department intend to place in future orders for plants, machinery tools implements or other materials of the value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—As stated in reply to question 1, no orders are placed direct by the Development Department with firms outside India. It is not possible to forecast what sources of supply will be selected by the Director General of Stores, London, in connection with indents from the Development Department.

Mr. K.F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—Will Government be pleased to state whether any efforts have been made or are intended to be made to secure such plants, machinery, tools, implements and other materials of indigenous manufacture and production from Indian firms?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—Yes.

Mr. K.F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—Will Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so what, efforts have been made to secure from manufacturers and firms of countries other than Great Britain and the British Colonies and Dominions more favourable terms and rates than those charged by British firms in Europe and the Colonies, for plants, machinery, tools and other materials required by the Bombay Development Department?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—Government have no detailed information as regards purchases made through the Director General of Stores, London, but the policy being followed is to purchase in the cheapest market where articles of the kind and standard required can be obtained satisfactorily.

As regards local purchases, no discrimination between British goods and those from other countries is made and the test applied is to get the best value for the money irrespective of the country of origin. Local agents of any firms of any country have the opportunity of tendering as tenders are invited publicly.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES.

Mr. K.F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—Will Government be pleased to state whether any order of contract for the supply of plants, machinery, tools, implements or other materials for large amounts has been or is intended to be placed with the firm of Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds of England?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—It has been ascertained from the Director General of Stores, that no contracts for materials indented for by the Development Directorate have been placed with Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, nor has there been any such intention. No contracts have been placed by the Development Directorate, direct or through local agents, with the firm in question, and there has been no proposal to place any such contracts.

(These questions were asked at the meeting held in February, March 1924, when an *ad interim* reply was given.

Mr. K.F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state what amounts of premia for fire and marine insurances separately, on general stores sent out to Government by the High Commissioner for India, were paid during the official year ending 31st March, 1923 and the amounts that were paid respectively to:—

(a) Insurance companies incorporated in India.

Insurance companies incorporated outside India?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: Information is being obtained.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE FORCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, (Bombay City,): (a) Will Government be pleased to furnish the total number of Indian sub-inspectors and European sergeants in the Bombay city police force?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that most of the European sergeants are recruited from ex-soldiers and have not received any special training for policing the civic population?

(c) Will Government be pleased whether it is a fact that the Indian sub-inspectors have to undergo special training in the Police Training College for a period of about 18 months?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for giving European sergeants higher salary than Indian sub-inspectors from the start?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in promotions to the grade of deputy inspectors preference given to the European sergeants regardless of the period of their service?

(f) Will Government be pleased to furnish the number of Indian sub-inspectors and European sergeants who have been promoted to the rank of deputy inspectors during the last three years, and the proportion of the number thus promoted to the total cadre in each case?

(g) Will Government be pleased to furnish the number of inspectors and superintendents in the city police, and state how many of them are Indians?

(b) Are Government aware of a certain amount of disaffection amongst the Indian officers of the Bombay city police on the ground of preferential treatment to Europeans?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward:
(a) Indians sub-inspectors 73
Europeans sergeants 60
(b) Yes.
(c) Yes.

(d) The pay of sergeants is fixed at Rs. 200—5—250 as suitable recruits cannot be obtained for a smaller wage.

The pay fixed for Indian sub-inspectors, viz. Rs. 125—5—200 attracts suitable candidates in numbers sufficient to offer a wide field for selection.

(e) No.
(f) Indian sub-inspectors 9
European sergeants 5

PROPORTION.

Indian sub-inspectors	1:8.1
European sergeants	1:12

(g) Total number of inspectors (including temporary 4) 47

	Indians.
.....	19
Total number of superintendents 10	2

(h) No.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, July 29).

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

14-24-2591-21—Judah and S. Meghji Moorji vs Tajeballi Kamrudin, Merwanji K and Co.
76-23-273-19—Vachha and Co. Pragdas Budhsein, vs Hurnandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.
15-24-1311-23—Dabholkar, Damoder Sadashiv Dongre, vs Tehminabai widow, Mantri and Co.
18-24-4431-23—Madhavji and Co. Husein Abdul Rehman and Co. vs Lakmichand Khetsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
20-24-3535-21—Ardeshir H D and Co. Ayub Noormahomed Durbar, vs Narandas Manordas, Edgelow G W and Co.
36-24-1399-21—Amin and D. Jugabhai Manibhai and Co. vs K C Shrimanvedan Rajah, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788-18—Payne and Co. Rabiabai widow, vs Zukhabai and others. Mathubhai J and M. Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1568-24—Tyabji D and Co. Mathuradas Bulakhidas Mehta and anr v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D. Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G. Sheriff Noormahomed Hoodo v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.
3037-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharuj, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.
5366-24—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Munchershaw and N.
2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Salemahomed Mulla and M.
484-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Naranuas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.
2896-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.
3586-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.
761-25—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.
2276-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.
2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

2063-24—Shroff and L Jehangir Shevakshaw Banaji and others vs. Dastur Derabji Minocher Kanga, Dastur and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sha Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1763-24—Motichand and D. Manilal Damodardas, vs Chimanlal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and another, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholkar and J, Captain and V. Pandia and Co.
2122-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, vs Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.
2166-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Aluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Karnali Janmahomed, Thakoredas and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1800-21—Dubash and Co, Toparmal Uttamchand, Mulakram Dhamika, Kanga and S.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the Indian Arbitration Act, Re Babulal Gangadas and another, vs S Bomanji Morris, Merwanji K and Co.
In Re Indian Arbitration Act, Edgelow S W and Co, vs Joharmal Pasari Petitioner, Gulabrai Kedarmal, Respondents, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2358-22—Motichand and D. Moongmal Bankeylal and Co, vs Bytamshaw Hormusji Rao and another, In Person. Mulla and M.
795-24—Crawford B and Co, Haji Sidick Jaffer and others, vs Haji Ahomed Noormahomed and another, Payne and Co.
4127-23—Tyabji D and Co., Sarupchand Amichand, vs Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3603-21—Dubash and Co Mahtabra Chohumal, vs Beharimal Jagamal, Amarchand and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4219-21—Mulji Th and Co, Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar and others, vs Narayen Ganpatrao Navalkar and others, vs Jamsedji R and D, Mehta I and Co, Sabnis G and Co, Paralkar M and B.
4267-21—Mehta L and Co, Hari Keshao E Khote, vs Bhupatrai L Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.
2211-22—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Rattansey, vs Kaikhusru Rustomji Pascol, Jehangir M and S.
1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John, vs Ibrahimbhay Fazalbhai and ors, Wadia G and Co.
1813-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John vs Ibrahimbhay Fazalbhay and ors, Wadia G and Co.
2744-23—Captain and V, Hirji Punja, vs The Khandesh Shri Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M.
4314-23—Craigie B and C, The Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd, vs Shanker Balkrishna Torney, Dabholkar and J.
4517-23—In Person, Gulamali B Safri and Co, vs Abdul Tayeb Ismailji, Unwalla P and P.
4083-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj, vs Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
5165-23—Little and Co—A. J. Von Woolfing and another, vs D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.
4871-23—Mulji Th and Co Manockbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.
747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, vs Mahomedalli Aglabux, Jehangir M and S.

"MAHARASTRA" CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 28.

Mr. Abhyanker, Bar-at-Law, while arguing for Mr. Ogale, Editor of "Maharastra" in the defamation case against him by Rao Saheb Nimbalkar, Tahsildar and Second Class Magistrate said that the complainant was grieved by three facts in the publication, namely that he travelled by a higher class with a lower class ticket, that there was an alteration between him and the guard and that one of his friends paid the excess fare and penalty for him. Mr. Abhyanker contended that the complainant had no reputation to lose by the publication. He further said that he who travelled in a higher class with a lower class ticket without detection and payment was as bad as one who was detected and made to pay. The first fact had been proved and it was immaterial whether other two facts were proved or not. Continuing Mr. Abhyanker said that the complainant's statements in the Court and his travelling allowance bills, read with the Railway registers, conclusively proved that the complaint was habituated to travel in the second class with a third class ticket and charge Government second class fare and thus systematically cheat both the Railway and the Government. Mr. Abhyanker then referred to the complainant's deposition and said that the complainant was in the habit of avoiding payments even for his vegetables, cloth, photographs and the money borrowed and was compelled to pay by law suits.

Continuing the Counsel for the defence said in this case the complainant had committed perjury in the witness box and manufactured false evidence. Mr. Abhyanker quoted from the record to show that Mr. Nimbalkar travelled in the second class with a third class ticket or no ticket at all and that he was telling lies when he said that he seated his wife in the first class for want of room in the second class and that he had no children with him.

Mr. Abhyanker will resume his arguments to-day.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

FORMATION OF A UNIONIST PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

A new party called the Punjab National Unionist Party has been formed in the Punjab Legislative Council whose creed will be working out the salvation of the Motherland through the agency of the Reforms Scheme. The party is definitely opposed to the movement of wrecking the Council. The members of this party stand for full self-Government and Provincial autonomy at as early a date as possible and believe in Swadeshi.

COTTON GROWING AND MANUFACTURE IN RUSSIA.

In a special bulletin the United States Department of Commerce has issued the results of an investigation into the Russian textile industry, carried out by one of their officials in Eastern Europe. According to this statement, the cotton textile industry of the Soviet Government is organised into 21 State "trusts," or regional combines of mills, under central control of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, whose functions consist of supplying the trusts with the necessary materials and marketing their output. These trusts comprise 180 cotton mills with a total of 6,400,000 spindles, or 88 per cent of the total number of spindles in place in Russia, and 140,000 looms, representing 79 per cent of the total.

At the beginning of 1923 126 mills of the above number, organised into trusts, were in operation, with 1,600,000 spindles, or 25 per cent of the total spindlage controlled by the trusts, and 52,700 looms, or 37 per cent of the total in the Syndicate industry. Since that time the number of operating mills has been subjected to systematic curtailment resulting from the policy of concentration of the industry. At the end of September, 1923, the number of spindles in operation was 1,452,000 and the number of looms was 47,350. The last systematic curtailment, October, 1923, shut down 28 mills with 138,000 spindles out of 1,452,000 then in operation, and 5,445 looms out of 47,350 active at the time. These 28 mills employed 21,515 hands, or 10.8 per cent of the total. The number of trusts will also be curtailed from 21 to 19.

The activity of the operating mills at the beginning of 1923 ranged between 10 to 90 per cent of capacity, with the majority of the mills operating at 20 to 30 per cent of capacity.

The output of the mills during 1923 was as follows:—

1923 Production of Russian Cotton Mills.

1923.	Cotton yarn. lb.	Cotton cloth. Yards.
First quarter	43,913,000	157,152,000
Second ,,	42,734,000	164,260,000
Third ,,	33,450,000	145,492,000
Fourth ,,	50,668,000	195,841,000
Total	170,765,000	662,745,000

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CALCUTTA LETTER.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

HIGH COURT SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Mr. Justice Page of the Calcutta High Court provides the sensation of the hour. The manner in which he asked Mr. S. C. Bose, a leading barrister, to walk out of the Court, has caused great indignation in the Bar and steps are being taken to see that the dignity of the profession is not trampled upon with impunity. There was nothing in the conduct of Mr. Bose to justify such temper on the part of the Judge. Every one wishes to uphold the authority of the Court, but the manner in which Mr. Justice Page has attempted to do it, has wounded the feelings of the legal profession. As the Advocate-General put it, Mr. Justice Page asked Mr. Bose to leave the Court-room in the same way in which he might have ordered his servant to do. The Judge's own explanation has convinced nobody. The members of the Bar have been considering the measures to be taken to secure reparation for what they consider an insult to Mr. Bose and an insult to their profession. It is a matter for joy that the Advocate-General has taken the matter seriously, and represented both to Justice Page and the Chief Justice the actual state of feeling that exists over the action of the former. Mr. Justice Page was determined that he was right and, what is more, considered he was particularly lenient to the offending barrister. Mr. S. R. Das, however, made it clear that the Bar considered it an act of gross discourtesy. It was an unfortunate incident and judging from the tenseness of feeling in legal circles, the hurt caused is deep and more developments might be expected.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

The report of the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank has been published for private circulation amongst the creditors and shareholders. It is understood that the disclosures centre mainly round the skilful manoeuvres of the Boultons. It also comes to light that the Directors of the Bank were tools in the hands of these brothers. Every one of their proposals and acts though, manifestly unsound, was accepted by the Directors to the ultimate ruin of the Bank. It is not the Directorate alone that mismanaged the concern. The management seem to have acted in sympathy. For the Liquidators are reported to state in their preface that the confused condition of the records of the Bank is without parallel in their experience as accountants. The failure of the Alliance Bank will stand for a long time to come as a beacon of warning to critics who, in their selfish arrogance, cry down Indian talent and enterprise and hold up the Britishers as paragons of universal propriety. It is unnecessary now to go into the details of these affairs. I understand legal opinion was taken on the liability, civil or criminal, of those who were from time to time responsible for the conduct of the Bank, and I have it on unimpeachable authority it is somewhat as follows:—

The misappropriation of £511,000 by Boulton Bros. and Co. by unauthorised use of the Bank's credit in London appears to constitute a criminal offence calling for prosecution, if it is possible. But the offence, if any, having been committed in London Indian Courts have no jurisdiction to try it. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the Bank took over the business of Boulton Bros. and Co.

Counsel are of opinion that criminal offences have been committed with regard to certain balance-sheets, viz., those for 1916, 1921 and 1922. There were false balance-sheets within the meaning of the Indian Companies' Act.

The Directors and auditors are the persons liable to criminal proceedings, but it would have to be shown in each individual case that the statement was wilfully made with the knowledge that it was false.

With regard to civil proceedings, the normal form of such proceedings would be to issue misfeasance summons to the Directors. But this is rendered difficult by the period of limitation, by the large discretion given to Directors and by Article 184 of the Articles of Association of the Alliance Bank which immunes Directors of the Bank from several liabilities.

The upshot of Counsel's opinion seems to be that they are diffident of the success of any proceedings, civil or criminal, that may be instituted against the Directors or even their evil genius, the firm of Boulton Bros. and Co. But neither the Liquidators nor their Counsel could disguise the fact that the downfall of the Bank was due to imprudent financial transactions by the Directors interested in the firm of the Boulton Brothers and the groups of companies floated by the latter. It remains to be seen what the creditors of the Bank propose to do at their meeting in August. The mentality, rather common in this country, of refusing to bother where perhaps none but a moral purpose will be served, is sure to prove fatal to the best interests of the people. The creditors, in their meeting in August, should leave no chance unutilised to see that culpability of the persons responsible for the loss of their moneys is definitely established and that they are brought to justice.

Before leaving this subject, it may be interesting to give the following figures of the loans, cash credits and current accounts due to the Bank from the Boulton "group" companies and remaining unpaid up to the 9th May, 1924:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Associated Hotels of India, Ltd.	6,97,376	5	5
Development Corpn. of India, Ltd.	31,18,523	5	3
Hops, Ltd.	2,28,922	13	6
Orient Co. (India), Ltd.	3,17,167	0	9
Trust of India, Ltd.	1,08,38,245	2	3
Orient Co. (India), Ltd., Overdraft Account	1,06,983	11	1
Banyan Trust, Ltd.	13,23 096	11	8
Total Rs.	1,66,30,315	2	2

It is stated that, with the exception of the first, very heavy losses will be incurred in realising these debts, as the securities deposited with the Bank are nearly worthless.

MEMORIAL TO LATE M. M. GHOSE.

A Committee has been appointed to collect funds for the publication of the poetical works of the late Mr. Man Mohan Ghose. His poems are not as widely known as they should be, though some publications of them have already appeared. It is proposed to publish a collection of his poems in England. There is a touch of genuine pathos in the circumstance that the poet himself had booked his passage to proceed to England with a view to arrange the publication of his poems, but the hand of death removed him ere he could sail on his voyage. Also, there might not have arisen the necessity to appeal to the public for funds had it not been that the poet lost considerably through the failure of the Alliance Bank. The poems of Mr. Ghose are marked by rare original genius, and there is in them a delicate fineness and exquisite sense of melody almost unsurpassed. Some of his lyrics are marked by a deeply moving plaintiveness of emotion. His countrymen cannot erect a better tribute to his memory than by assisting in the success of the publication. In this, they will be honouring not his memory alone, but the genius of their race. The object of the Committee is worthy of support from the British public as well. For the poems enrich their language, and form a contribution of great beauty to the poetic literature of England.

CIVIC WELCOME TO CONGRESS LEADERS.

Our Swaraj Corporation is going strong. Their latest in the direction of nationalised local self-government is to resolve to offer a civic welcome to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Patel on the occasion of their forthcoming visit to the city. The new Act provides for addresses to distinguished visitors, and the present Corporation has decided to welcome leaders associated with extremist politics, a course of action at which the older spirits of the bygone days would have shuddered. What a retribution to the grand old man of Calcutta, who sponsored the present Corporation Act! The actual ceremony of welcome promises to be of great and abounding interest. The triumphant self-consciousness of a public body with an inane tradition of addresses to Governors and Viceroys, endeavouring officially to honour national leaders will be interesting enough. But the entertainment will be considerably reinforced and also complicated, by the importing of the politics of the Swaraj school and the conjuring of the Congress name. The honoured visitors in replying to the address of welcome will no doubt expatiate on Swarajist policies and the whole function will glide by a natural transition into the Conference of the Swarajists which is to be held towards the end of August. We need not complain if the frailties of human nature lend a party colour to the whole function. It is splendid of the Corporation to decide to give these great men a rousing welcome on behalf of the city, and for the first time, we have a patriotic body of men in charge of our city. The European members of the Council had an awkward time when the resolution was passed. They realised that discretion was the better part of valour, and maintained an attitude of innocuous neutrality. Is this also a foretaste of Swaraj?

TACKLING EUROPEAN LABOUR.

There is a class of European agitators in Calcutta who would angrily repudiate the term "agitators", but are none-the-less members of that category. One hears them addressing sparse gatherings of the European Association and talking of the interests of their class with a vehemence which reads well in print, but must have sounded sufficiently hollow when delivered to empty halls. These men, possibly on the analogy of their Indian opponents, recently went on a pilgrimage to Kankanarah, a jute mill centre, and addressed a meeting of European labour. The men who work in the jute mills were collected and told that as they represented a great industry, they should have an organisation by which they could "bring their undoubted influence to bear on the political life of India." If this was all that was said, we might consider the incident one of no value. But the speakers elected to offer some remarks on the activities of the Swaraj Party. Vile misrepresentation of this party has become the fashion of the day since the Provincial Conference at Serajganj. Once more we were told that the Swaraj Party in Bengal had undoubted revolutionary tendencies and had done with non-violence. Sir Willoughby Carey, the head of the firm of Bird and Co., indulges in unhesitating and unjust abuse of the Swarajists. Imagine Sir Willoughby being so interested in the cleanliness and purity to public life in India, that he wants the Jute mill employees of Kankanarah to save the country from the "horrible methods of the Swarajists"! All this is a campaign of unblushing mendacity, and thanks to the discreditable methods of European papers, the taint has gone up to high quarters in England as well. For it must be said in fairness that non-violence is as much a part of the Swarajist programme now as it ever was, and the party of Mr. C. R. Das is no more wedded to revolutionary tendencies than Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand or Mr. Sreenivasa Sastri on the other.

SERIOUS TURN IN TARKESWER.

In fact, Mr. C. R. Das has just stated to the public that every attempt will be made shortly to provoke violence from the Satyagrahis at Tarkeswer and warns that non-violence should be preserved at all costs. "I warn every Satyagrahi and the management to see that there may be no retaliation to any violence practised upon them." Then in the manner of the Mahatma himself, Mr. Das proceeds: "Satyagrahis must be told that they might be mercilessly beaten and that they must prove their worth and their love for the cause by submitting to such violence—not as cowards but as brave men who are determined to establish that soul force must triumph over brute force. . . . It is my firm that the slightest vacillation on the part of any Satyagrahi or anybody who is connected with the movement will lead necessarily to martial law. This is the object of those who have made up their mind to try in every possible way to incite violence in Satyagrahis. Satyagrahis, beware."

A serious turn of affairs seems immediately probable, and it is now that the real test of strength with begin. The Anglo-Indian Press is publishing letters from several fair-minded Indians who are supposed to be "fed up" with Swarajist methods at Tarkeswer. Prominence is added to these by editorial notice of these correspondents, and the idea seems to be to make out that Hindu society has itself become disgusted with Satyagraha, so that naked repression may now count on public support. But that support is in reality as far as ever from the authorities or the Mahant whom them seem to be tacitly shielding.

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MANCHESTER GOODS.

A considerable falling off in the volume of enquiry has been noticeable during the past week, and our market closes very quiet. We hear, however, that business of a speculative nature has been transacted in Light White goods and that some unimportant lines of Grey Dhooties have been negotiated by Indian firms, but the continued fluctuations in American Cotton have ultimately resulted in a considerable number of offers being withdrawn, and until some stability is reached, no business of any great weight is likely.

Grey Shirtings.—In so far as Home productions are concerned this section is stagnant, but purchases of Japanese makes are reported at prices which show a reduction on those paid a fortnight ago of 3 to 6 annas on a cloth costing Rs. 18.

Grey Dhooties.—There is nothing particularly interesting to report with regard to this class. Sales from the bazar have again been very poor, and values in consequence have declined about 6 pies per pair.

Whites.—Apart from the transactions which we have already mentioned, there is nothing new to report. Deliveries are very meagre and no improvement can be hoped for until the situation improves in Delhi where factional feeling is still running very high.

Miscellaneous.—No material change has taken place since our last report.

Yarn.—Towards the close of the week a slight improvement has been noticeable in the selling of Fine Yarn, but apart from this there is nothing of interest to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

During the week under review our local market has again been very quiet. Deliveries have been poor and prices show a decline of about 1 anna per 5 lbs. bundle.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 4-11 to 4-15.
Mule 12½s Rs. 4-14 to 5-2.
Mule 14½s Rs. 5-1 to 5-5.
Mule 16½s Rs. 5-4 to 5-8.
Mule 20½s Rs. 5-10 to 5-14.
Mule 22s Rs. 5-14 to 6-2.

COAL.

There is little change to report in the general position, the demand being of a quiet character, with wagons in good supply. Stocks are being reduced in consequence of raisings not being sufficient to meet contracts.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
Raneegunge Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Report, dated Calcutta, 22nd July, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—A steady tone has prevailed in this market throughout the week and with few exceptions values have been well maintained. The demand for Australian Cornsacks for the season has eased off, but a good line in this fabric is reported for January-June next year.

Trade generally has been of a miscellaneous character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 37-0-0, for January at Rs. 36-0-0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 53-4-0 to Rs. 53-8-0, for 15th August at Rs. 53-0-0, for August-September at Rs. 52-4-0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 63-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 62-4-0 to Rs. 63-0-0; Woolpacks for September at Rs. 2-15-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August and October at Rs. 55-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 51-8-0, for January-June at Rs. 50-0-0 and for April-June at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0; A. Twills (48in.) for November at Rs. 62-0-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 42-0-0 and for September at Rs. 40-0-0; Hy. C.'s for July at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 50-8-0; Hy. C.'s (2in. blue) for July at Rs. 53-0-0 striped, for August-September at Rs. 52-0-0 striped; Hy. C.'s (2in. green) for Ready at Rs. 52-8-0 striped basis; A. Twills for August at Rs. 68-8-0, for December-January at Rs. 61-8-0 and for January-March at Rs. 61-0-0.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 53-4-0 to Rs. 53-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 52-4-0, for January-March at Rs. 49-0-0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 63-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 62-4-0, for October-December at Rs. 59-0-0, for November-December at Rs. 58-8-0; D. W. Flour Bags for July at Rs. 61-8-0, for August-December at Rs. 61-0-0.

Hessians—have met with less enquiry and shippers have confined their attention to small lots of odd widths and weights for near deliveries. Very little business falls to be reported in the forward positions, speculators showing little disposition to operate at Mills rates. The chief item of interest has been the demand for Cotton Packs for August and business has resulted at hardening prices.

9 porters for Ready and July at Rs. 15-15-0 to Rs. 15-11-0 to Rs. 15-14-0, for August-September at Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-14-0, for October-December at Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-10-0.

36in.—9/40 for July at Rs. 17-4-0 basis.

50in.—10 ozs. for July-December at Rs. 19-12-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-12-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for August at Rs. 96-0-0 to Rs. 100-0-0, for September at Rs. 95-0-0.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 hd. ex 40in.—8 ozs. for August at Rs. 35-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 34-12-0.

11 porters for Ready and July at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 21-11-0 to Rs. 21-14-0, for July-September at Rs. 21-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-10-0, for October at Rs. 20-14-0, for October-December at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for April-June at Rs. 19-8-0.

45in.—11 ozs. for July at Rs. 22-0-0 and for August at Rs. 21-12-0.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for October-March at Rs. 39-8-0.

Manila Wheat Bags for 15th August at Rs. 27-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 25-8-0.

Cuban Sugar Bags for October-December at Rs. 70-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for December at Rs. 110-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 53-4-0 to Rs. 53-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 52-4-0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 63-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 62-4-0 to Rs. 63-0-0; Woolpacks for September at Rs. 2-15-0.

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BANDRA SODALITY ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To the Church of St. Peter, Bandra, is attached the Men's Sodality of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception and the election of a Perfect and 2 assistants is fixed for Sunday next, the 20th inst. For these 3 important posts in the Sodality 5 names have been put forward by the Councillors, but Rev. Fr. Parker, S. J., when he was Director of the Sodality, used to put forward 20 names when the number of the sodalists was not as large as it is now. There are now 350 members on the role of the Sodality and Rev. Father M. Marti, S. J., the Director, should himself put forward at least 25 names for the 3 posts mentioned above and leave the same to the discretion of the sodalists to elect whom they think fit for the 3 posts. I also suggest through your valued medium the Rev. Director to go through the role of the Sodality, say for 15 years, and see the number of years each sodalist has put in and whether he was ever elected during this period to any of the 3 posts mentioned or even as a councillor and also to see how many times Mr. So and So has been elected Prefect, Assistant Prefect, and Councillor during these 15 years. It would be in the fitness of things if the good Director were to go into the matter, in the meantime postponing the election of the 5 candidates against whom I have nothing to say; on the contrary I admire them. If the Director opines that the points enumerated herein by me do not deserve his consideration, then I crave his pardon.—Yours etc.

A.

Bandra, July 15.

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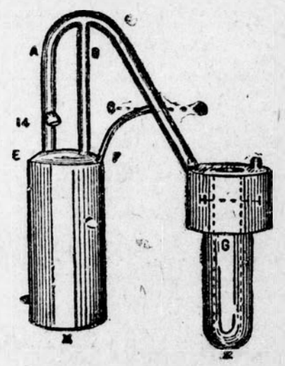

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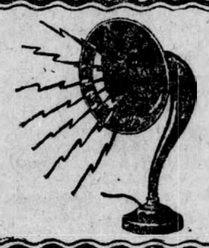

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